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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Moscow TV Reports News Conference on Moratorium	AA	1
Dubinin Cited on Nuclear Test Moratorium	AA	4
Gerasimov Comments on Lifting Moratorium [Havana TV]	AA	5
U.S. Proceeding With AMRAAM Missile Program	AA	5
Reagan Approves Midgetman, MX Projects	AA	5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'Studio 9' Program Views Arms Talks, DRA 13 Dec [Zorin, Zagladin, Yefimov, Kobysh]	CC	1
UN Finance Resolution Counters U.S. 'Blackmail'	CC	16

SOUTH ASIA

Dobrynin Receives Bangladesh CP Leader	D	1
Kapitsa Lauds 'Model' Relations With India	D	1
Pakistani Cabinet Resigns; Karachi Riots Noted	D	1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Further Reportage on Ligachev SRV Visit	E	1
Holds Hanoi News Conference [IZVESTIYA 19 Dec]	E	1
Sixth CPV Congress Ends	E	5
CPSU, CPV Delegations Confer [PRAVDA 20 Dec]	E	5
Departs Hanoi 19 Dec	E	7
Ho Chi Minh City Arrival	E	7
Addresses Oil Workers	E	8
Departs For Home	E	11
Arrives Moscow 21 Dec	E	11

EASTERN EUROPE

Shevardnadze Receives CSSR's Chnoupek on Stopover	F	1
Seen Off by Ligonov	F	2
Leadership Sends Message on Death of GDR's Verner [PRAVDA 17 Dec]	F	2
Briefs: Polish Lighting Agreement	F	2

WESTERN EUROPE

Reportage on Meeting of Ryzhkov, Finland's Sorsa	G 1
Ryzhkov Departs for Tallinn	G 1
Leaders Arrive in Tallinn	G 1
'Warm, Friendly' Talks	G 1
Sorsa on Joint Ventures	G 1
Leaders Visit Tallinn Harbor	G 2
Leaders Address Port Ceremony	G 2
Ryzhkov on Moratorium Terms	G 4
Ryzhkov, Sorsa Attend Reception	G 5
Relations With Finland Praised	G 5
Ryzhkov Sees Off Sorsa	G 6
Visits Estonian Kolkhoz	G 6
Speaks With Estonian Leaders	G 7
Arrives Moscow 20 Dec	G 8
Presidium Appoints New Envoy to Iceland	G 8

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Libyan Foreign Minister Receives Chadian Official	H 1
Libya Denies Involvement in Fighting in Chad	H 1
GUNT Forces 'Attacked'	H 1
Son of Majlis Speaker Reportedly Flees to Canada	H 1
Iran Trying 'To Hide' Extent of U.S. Relations	H 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Shevardnadze Receives Nicaragua's Ruiz 19 Dec	K 1
Gift to Chernobyl Victims	K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Reportage on Solomentsev's Activities in Alma-Ata	R 1
Addresses Party Aktiv	R 1
[PRAVDA 21 Dec]	
Further Details	R 1
Tours Plants, Shops	R 1
Tours With Kolbin, Razumov	R 3
[PRAVDA 22 Dec]	
Meets With Workers	R 4
Kazakh Council Meeting	R 5
Reportage of Ukrainian Communist Party Meetings	R 5
Cadres Disciplined	R 5
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 10 Dec]	
CPSU CC Criticism Accepted	R 8
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 10 Dec]	
Auditing Commission Session	R 8
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 9 Dec]	
RATAU, Traffic Safety Discussed	R 9
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 14 Dec]	
Slyunkov Speaks at Minsk Komsomol Conference	R 10

Hashish Consignment Discovered En Route to West [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Dec]	R 10
Petrovskiy Comments	R 11
Further Details [Tikhomirov]	R 12
Investigation in Progress [PRAVDA 19 Dec]	R 13
Sakharov Asks Gorbachev for General Amnesty [AFP]	R 13
Soviet Dissident Jemilev Reportedly Released [AFP]	R 14
Electric Supply Problems, Delays Described	R 15
Higher Quality Bread Appears in Moscow Bakeries	R 15
Briefs: Militia Officer Honored	R 15

MOSCOW TV REPORTS NEWS CONFERENCE ON MORATORIUM

LD200148 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1955 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Report with recorded portions on 19 December news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held at the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry in connection with the 18 December Soviet Government statement on the nuclear testing moratorium; by announcer Yuriy Ulyanov. Video shows, seated at a table: Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister; B.D. Pyadyshev, Foreign Ministry spokesman; and Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of a directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces -- program broadcast in place of second "World Today" program]

[Text] [Ulyanov] Today a news conference was held in Moscow in connection with the Soviet Government's decision regarding the moratorium on nuclear tests. Comrade Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, spoke at it, saying in particular:

[Begin recording] [Petrovskiy] The issue of banning nuclear weapons tests has been brought out of the quagmire of technical jargon into the wide open political field. It has been graphically demonstrated that a practical solution to this longstanding urgent problem is fully feasible. And although the United States has provocatively and cynically carried out its nuclear tests 24 times, the moratorium remains a reality; and it will be in effect in the new year, 1987, but only until the United States carries out its first nuclear explosion. The United States is being given yet another opportunity to confirm in deeds the readiness that it has frequently declared in words to have a radical reduction in nuclear armaments. However, if the United States sacrifices this new chance as well to nuclear militarism, then there will be nothing we can do but end our moratorium. I would like to stress, however, that even if we are faced with the need to rescind our moratorium, we have no intention of rejecting the possibility of putting it into effect again as soon as the United States shows readiness to join our efforts in this matter. We are in favor of starting bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks, and a Soviet delegation could embark on such talks at any time and in any place. Finally, we are also ready, if required, for a special international conference to be held to solve the problem of a test ban.

At all these forums, the Soviet Union is proposing that problems of monitoring [kontrol] be tackled in earnest. The proposals by the Soviet Union constitute a resolute call for the moratorium to be retained and for the Nevada test sites to be forced into silence, just as the nuclear test sites in the Soviet Union are silent now.

[Unidentified Japanese correspondent] If the United States is carrying out nuclear blasts for the development of new types of weapons for SDI, then will the Soviet Union, too, develop its own SDI system in the event of the resumption of tests?

[Chervov] This situation has indeed now come about. The United States has renounced the SALT II treaty unilaterally. You know about this. Six new types of strategic offensive armaments are being developed [sozdavat]. It is precisely for this purpose that nuclear tests are being conducted, one after the other, at an accelerated pace. That is to say, not only for the Star Wars program, but also for the developing of new kinds of strategic offensive armaments. We have no such programs, and we are not conducting such tests; we are not developing space shields. The question here is that our strategic and nuclear potential has not fallen behind that of the United States qualitatively. [end recording]

[Ulyanov] And to the question: If the Soviet Union scraps the moratorium, will this not be at variance with the Soviet program for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000? Comrade Petrosyants answered:

[Begin recording] [Petrosyants] The point is that the program for scrapping nuclear weapons put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on behalf of the Soviet Union on 15 January 1986 proposes the phased scrapping of nuclear weapons. Therefore, this program remains in force entirely, without any alterations. On the contrary, the Soviet side believes that the sooner we embark on this phased elimination of nuclear weapons the better it will be for all countries in the world, for the whole earth, for our entire planet. Elimination, as you put it, of the moratorium is not really elimination. The moratorium went on in actual fact for 18 months. This is a very long time to wait for another country to understand finally that the path occupied and adopted by the Soviet Union is the right one, the only right one, the only possible path to a phased approach to the scrapping of nuclear weapons.

[Correspondent Beglov] Let us suppose that, nevertheless, the Soviet Union is obliged to resume nuclear tests. In that case, will the scientists from the U.S. Council for the Conservation of Natural Resources be allowed to remain with their seismological equipment in the region of Semipalatinsk?

[Velikhov] The agreement between the Council for the Conservation of the Environment and the USSR Academy of Sciences was signed for 1 year, in July. And when we made a request to the Soviet Government to examine it and allow us to fulfill it, then consent was given for this year. Thus, regardless of the fate of the tests, the joint experiments will continue during this year. [end recording]

[Ulyanov] Will the Soviet Union try to catch up with the United States and make up for its lagging behind?

[Begin recording] [Chervov] Of course, the situation being created from the military point of view is no simple one in Soviet-U.S. relations. But nonetheless what I must tell you is that we have no intention of competing with the United States as to the rate of which nuclear explosions are carried out. Of course, nuclear explosions, particularly after the 18 months of Soviet moratorium, are now directly linked with the maintenance of military equilibrium, and consequently with the security interests of the Soviet Union and its allies. Therefore, while rejecting competition with the U.S., I think at the same time that solving the question of how often nuclear tests are carried out in the Soviet Union and what direction they will take is wholly and completely the right of the Soviet Government.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent (Nikonorov)] (Nikonorov) of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. Several years ago, the United States ended trilateral talks on banning nuclear tests, which were being conducted between the Soviet Union, the UK, and the United States. On that occasion, the West called the main subject of disagreement the issues of monitoring [kontrol]. I would like to hear in more detail what the position is on the question of monitoring today.

[Velikhov] First of all, I would like to say that there have recently been several forums at which the scientific aspects of monitoring tests were discussed. The results can be briefly summed up: It can be said that seismological systems existing today enable an explosion of less than 1 ton [not further specified] of chemical equivalent to be monitored from a distance in the order of hundreds of kilometers; in other words, an amount considerably less than any militarily significant weapons test.

In addition, the supplementation of these systems with satellite monitoring systems also allows monitoring to ensure that neither side can develop in secret. Special devices enable a nuclear explosion to be decoupled, so to speak, from the earth's crust so that seismic detection is not hampered. So we can definitely say today that the existing systems based primarily on seismology enable compliance with a treaty on ending nuclear tests to be reliably monitored. [end recording]

[Ulyanov] At the moment, the Soviet Union is stating the possibility of it resuming tests. What has this new position altered regarding the Reykjavik proposals?

[Begin recording] [Petrovskiy] Strictly speaking, this conception has been expressed in the form of specific proposals as part of the Reykjavik package of agreements. This very position was, as you know, reflected also during the recent visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to Delhi, in the Delhi declaration in particular.

In the present situation, we think it is essential to view the issue of ending nuclear tests together with the attempts by the United States to develop [sozdat] new types of weapons, through nuclear tests, trying to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. Therefore, we still think that a radical reduction in nuclear weapons is virtually impossible as long as this fundamental channel in the race has not even been sealed off -- that is, as long as nuclear tests have not ended. Our position, the new position, set out of the Soviet Government statement, confirms once more the firm foundation of the proposals contained in the Reykjavik package: the necessity to resolve the problem of nuclear arms and ban offensive space-based systems in a single complex, a component of which is the starting of talks on banning nuclear weapons tests.

[Velikhov] I would like to note that, as you see in the Soviet Government's statement, a unique situation has come about. Even if the Soviet Union is forced to halt the moratorium, nonetheless the decision of what to test and how to test will be in the hands of the Soviet Government. But the U.S. President holds the button to the tests in Soviet testing areas. And every time he presses it, he will be making the Soviet warheads directed against the United States more sophisticated. [end recording]

[Ulyanov] The participants in the press conference were asked numerous questions about various aspects of the Soviet Government statement. Then one of the Western journalists asked a question about the further fate of Academician Sakharov:

[Begin Petrovskiy recording] Well, you know, you have anticipated the information that I wanted to announce toward the end of the news conference. Given the subject of our news conference, I would like to officially inform the correspondents gathered here that Academician Sakharov has requested from the Soviet leadership permission to move to Moscow. That request was examined by the appropriate organizations, including the Academy of Sciences and administrative bodies. In particular, they took into account the fact that Academician Sakharov has been in Gorkiy for a long time, and as a result of the examination of this request it was decided to permit him to return to Moscow. At the same time, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet passed a decision to pardon citizen Bonner. Thus, both Academician Sakharov and Bonner have the opportunity to return to Moscow, and Academician Sakharov can actively join in academic life now in Moscow at the Academy of Sciences. [end recording]

[Ulyanov] At the press conference, replies were given to other questions by Soviet and foreign journalists.

DUBININ CITED ON NUCLEAR TEST MORATORIUM

LD201035 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 20 TASS -- The Soviet Union consistently stands for a complete termination of all nuclear tests as a very important first and effective step toward achieving the main goal -- curbing the race in nuclear arms and ensuring their subsequent complete elimination.

This principled stand was confirmed at a press conference held in the embassy of the USSR in Washington Friday.

"The Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, introduced in August of 1985, has been repeatedly extended and has now been in force for almost a year and a half," said Yuriy Dubinin, ambassador of the USSR to the U.S. "The introduction of the moratorium was not an easy step for us. There is a serious stake involved here in terms of the security of the Soviet Union and of its allies."

"In our view, the moratorium was and is one of the most effective practical measures which contribute to the stopping of a dangerous competition in the build up of nuclear arsenals, a good example to other nuclear powers inviting them to act in the same direction. We have repeatedly called upon the United States to join us in this action," he added.

"It is well known what the United States response was. Nuclear explosions continue in Nevada, while the Soviet test ranges remain silent. During the moratorium the United States conducted 24 nuclear tests. In other words, the United States continues to modernize nuclear weapons," the Soviet envoy said.

"The U.S. tried to justify its unwillingness to discontinue nuclear testing by arguing, in particular, that it is impossible to verify this measure effectively. It is a fictional pretext. The Soviet Union is ready for strictest measures of verification in this field. And this has been repeatedly stated at the highest level," Yuriy Dubinin emphasized.

"In an effort to optimally preserve an atmosphere favorable to achieving a complete ban on nuclear weapon tests the Soviet Union again proposes that full-scale negotiations be immediately started on a complete ban on nuclear tests," Yuriy Dubinin specially emphasized.

"The Soviet Union is prepared to conduct such negotiations with any parties and at any forum, naturally, with the participation of the United States. The USSR is willing to further adhere to its moratorium. However, it will have to resume nuclear testing following the first U.S. nuclear explosion next year. Should the U.S. discontinue nuclear testing, the USSR will be ready and willing any day or month to stop the carrying out of its program of such tests on a mutual basis," he said.

"I would like to emphasize that the Soviet Union intends to go on working toward an early achievement of a complete ban on all nuclear tests," the ambassador of the USSR said.

GERASIMOV COMMENTS ON LIFTING MORATORIUM

FL200230 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] At the Soviet Embassy in Havana, the USSR's position was extensively presented to Cuban press journalists who cover that area and to foreign journalists.

A press conference on the USSR's peace policy against the policy of war practiced by the U.S. Administration was granted today by Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information Directorate of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, who also referred to the USSR's unilateral nuclear moratorium.

[Begin Gerasimov recording in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation] It must be said that before the moratorium was declared, the United States was ahead of us in nuclear weapons testing. They conducted approximately 200 more tests than the Soviet Union. Therefore, in a short period of time they achieved a great majority, a great advantage.

Several times we have proposed this moratorium, which will continue until 1 January 1987. At this time, we ask ourselves how we should proceed. As I have said to you before, we have multilaterally analyzed this question and we have reached the conclusion that we cannot continue a unilateral approach because, first of all, we have to act in accordance with the interests of the state's national security and, furthermore, we must take our own public opinion into account. [end recording]

U.S. PROCEEDING WITH AMRAAM MISSILE PROGRAM

LD191757 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 19 TASS -- The United States is going ahead with the development of new strike weapons under the Reagan administration's programme "to rearm America." The Pentagon today announced a successful test of the AMRAAM advanced medium-range missile. The statement says that 21 test launchings of that air-to-air missile have already been carried out in the course of the full-scale development programme. Three tests have been unsuccessful.

REAGAN APPROVES MIDGETMAN, MX PROJECTS

LD201510 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 20 TASS -- The White House has officially announced a decision made by President Reagan on Friday to start the large-scale development of new Midgetman intercontinental ballistic missiles. The deployment of missiles of this type is due to start in 1992.

Simultaneously the President gave approval to the Pentagon recommendation that a mobile basing mode be developed for the MX intercontinental ballistic missile. The U.S. Congress has already approved plans of putting 50 MX missiles in fixed underground silos. The administration concurrently intends to press with the deployment of another 50 such first strike missiles.

The White House statement emphasizes that these two programmes are an integrated package to modernize ground-based ICBMs (intercontinental ballistic missiles).

OW130709 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0410 GMT 13 Dec 86

Allow me now to ask you a question. Do you think we could expect to meet a different attitude from the very beginning? I do not think we could. We know very well that over many years our major initiatives in this field never met a positive attitude from the very beginning. Anything that could be achieved was done with great difficulty and was a result of a great struggle. That is understandable because the position of those who reject our proposals is not an occasional position, it is a position motivated by many causes. What do we place our hopes on?

We all know that when our leadership offers these proposals it understands perfectly all the motives for their rejection. Nevertheless, it submits them. Why? Let us now examine the other side of the issue. These circles, these military-industrial complexes and their allies, are very powerful but they are not all-powerful. We shall soon observe the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. They have tried to liquidate us for 70 years. First they tried to encircle, rout, destroy us, and so forth. We all know this well. Nothing has come out of this. They also wanted to liquidate the other socialist countries, and have not managed to liquidate a single one. They wanted to rescue the colonial system; they did not succeed. It broke down and only separate enclaves have survived. We can be confident that they too will be liquidated.

In other words, the imperialists have had to admit their powerlessness in many issues. Now there is another clash, and this time it is a very serious and very responsible [as heard] one, because the stake in this clash is the survival of mankind.

If it is possible to impose on the imperialists the need to reduce the arms race, a major step will have been made in this direction. If that does not succeed, the danger of war will continue to grow. Therefore, it is understood that all forces, all potential must be mobilized to achieve progress here. Is there any success? Of course!

Let us take the year 1986, which is drawing to a close. This year, the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures in Europe, a continuation of the Helsinki process, ended in success. We managed to agree on some measures dealing with the nonuse of force, on limiting military activities, and on the exchange of information concerning maneuvers and troop movements. All that strengthens certain foundations for peace in Europe.

Progress has been achieved in discussions on chemical weapons, and tangible progress to reach an agreement is being made. The Atomic Energy Agency conference, at which two major documents were adopted on safety measures at nuclear power plants and exchange of information on these issues, successfully closed in Vienna. This also has military and defense significance.

Serious progress has been made in our relations with Asian countries. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev recently made a visit to India. The mutual understanding achieved, the Delhi declaration signed there, is also progress along this route. So there are definite results. Well, there may be something else not very concrete, you may say, but which is very substantial. There has been a change in people's attitudes. A change in people's minds has begun. That is not a fast process. You know how difficult it is to change spiritually and mentally. Yet this process is going on.

[I.I. Maltsev, planing machine operator] A long enough period has passed since the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik to evaluate its significance. I have the following question: Has there been any improvement or deterioration in the international situation, or has it remained the same?

[Yefimov] It did not remain the same. It could not remain the same, because there was Reykjavik. Reykjavik led us to a completely different set of questions which, prior to Reykjavik, were thought to be unthinkable. Now, after Reykjavik, we can think and see on a larger scale; most importantly, we can be confident -- we now have reason for this -- that these proposals, these far-reaching proposals our country has made this year, are realistic.

Reykjavik has shown that they are not easily achieved, but we knew this from the very beginning. The situation is unquestionably different, nor can it be otherwise.

Reykjavik has been, in many aspects, a great disappointment. Hopes were not justified, that is true. However, if the question is to be put: Was it worth our while to go to Reykjavik, I would unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative. Reykjavik set the question in a most decisive way. Good. Everyone said, and Reagan said that, in the final analysis, he was for disarmament and liquidation of nuclear weapons. But these are generalizations. Here, on the other hand is a concrete program. One could say that a moment of truth occurred at Reykjavik. This moment of truth revealed a great deal. It revealed a great many serious and deep-rooted problems which we must solve, but even more so, the West must solve. First of all, it exposed those who really were for the liquidation of nuclear weapons and those who were against it, and what was against it. Above all, it revealed that the main obstacle on the path is SDI -- Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative or the Star Wars program. This became the stumbling block. Due to this obstacle, all agreements which, I repeat, were almost achieved, were not realized.

Finally, something else was revealed. If you wish, the weakness of the U.S. President. Over the past 40 years, the military-industrial complex made its profits above all from the manufacture of nuclear weapons. According to American sources, they earned \$750 billion from this. The sum is fantastic -- \$750 billion. But this nuclear klondike is being depleted. Already, both sides can destroy each other several times over. What point is there in increasing this arsenal another several times over? Say, the sides will be able to destroy each other not 7 times over, but 12 times? The picture does not change. Obtaining funds from the American taxpayer is becoming increasingly difficult. A new klondike is needed. SDI, from the point of view of the military-industrial complex, is precisely that new klondike which can provide the profits for the next 10 years, and not merely \$750 billion, but trillions of dollars. Sums of \$3 and \$4 trillion are being mentioned. This is several times greater.

You must understand that, in order for the U.S. President to say yes to our sincere, honest, and broad proposals, he needed to have enormous political courage, will, character, and unquestionably, freedom of action. Whereas he was found to be hamstrung. It is not by accident that Shultz an hour later said one thing, 3 days later something else, and 5 weeks later, something else again. What they say 3 months hence, time will tell. This too was revealed at Reykjavik.

However, in my opinion what is most important is that Reykjavik has demonstrated that disarmament is possible. To achieve this, what is needed is simply a new way of thinking consistent with our new times. The problems we are faced with cannot be solved by the application of old thinking, of 19th and even 18th century thinking. Certainly, in this sense, Reykjavik has opened the eyes of millions and even billions of people to many things.

The process of disarmament is not simple. By no means simple questions were discussed at Reykjavik. These questions are not easily solved. I feel that any step in the right direction is important. Even half a step. Even a quarter of a step. Whereas, in Reykjavik it was not just a step forward that was achieved, but a significant jump. Now, after Reykjavik, we can only think in terms of going past that which was achieved there. Because, all other proposals are already being viewed as regressive. It is doubtful that this would please anyone.

[Kobysh] I think that, when speaking particularly about Reykjavik, we must not forget what it is precisely that is under discussion at the moment. There are two versions of what was discussed in Reykjavik. According to our version, the true version, the question of a total ban on nuclear weapons by the year 2000 was discussed. According to the U.S. version, banning of strategic weapons and ballistic missiles was discussed. In any case, the Americans were within a step of signing an agreement with us on banning nuclear weapons. Is this not in itself an enormous achievement, an enormous victory?

It has been said that it is difficult to deal with the present administration. Of course it is. Was it any easier to deal with the Truman administration when it was planning an atomic attack on the Soviet Union? When it was planning the Drop Shot plan and other actions? Was it easy then?

It became easier for us to deal with them when we achieved military parity. In Geneva, Reagan was forced to agree with the CPSU general secretary that a nuclear war was impossible, that there could be no victory in a nuclear war. In Reykjavik, he was forced -- forced, because America and the world demanded this and the world could no longer exist without it -- to speak about banning nuclear weapons in general.

This is a qualitatively new condition of mankind. This is precisely that change in thinking about which we started our talk. The world has changed since Reykjavik. New categories are now being discussed. We have already spoken about this, and I think that we are now entering a world which will be called the post-Reykjavik world.

[Zagladin] This post-Reykjavik world is both simpler and more complicated. It is simpler, because now we see the existing possibilities better. But it is more complicated, because now all those who were previously hidden, who previously did not openly display their position, are now doing this openly. We have already spoken here about Western Europe. The French and British position was not so clear prior to Reykjavik. Only when the cardinal solutions of the problems of missiles and nuclear arms in Europe became apparent, only then did they immediately show themselves as opponents of this decision. Prior to this, it was a different story. All supported, and everyone was in favor of the zero option. Nikolay Ivanovich spoke about this. But now, their true colors are revealed. Therefore, there are now simpler things, forces, encouraged by Reykjavik, have entered the struggle, and there are those who have taken off their mask and revealed their true face.

[A.V. Kiryanov, tool setter] Could you tell us something about the Star Wars program, what it represents, and whether it can be taken seriously?

[Zorin] I shall attempt to answer this as briefly as possible. Reagan calls this the Strategic Defense Initiative; Senator Edward Kennedy flippantly called it the Star Wars program. Essentially, the idea involves an attempt to create an umbrella over the United States, which would prevent any missiles from reaching it by using various means to intercept all missiles directed at the United States during a large-scale war. In short, this is the idea. The second part of your question is whether this is possible. A majority, I would even say, the vast majority of serious scientists, including American, maintain that, in the forthcoming decades -- not the next decade but several decades -- this program, from the scientific point of view, is unrealistic, that today there is insufficient knowledge and technology to create this kind of reliable umbrella. Besides, even those believing this is possible say that it is perhaps possible to intercept 95 to 96 percent of the missiles launched. But specialists maintain that 5 to 6 percent of the missiles penetrating this umbrella is more than enough, as the specialists say, to cause irreparable damage to the United States.

Finally, specialists, both American and our own, maintain that asymmetrical, that is other, means exist to make this SDI program worthless. Asymmetric means we do not need to create our own umbrella. It is sufficient to resort to much cheaper and absolutely effective means to increase ways to overcome this umbrella. To make it functionally useless.

Why Washington continues to insist on this program and is already entering into it, despite the fact that all serious specialists maintain that, currently, the SDI program is unrealistic from a scientific and technical point of view, has already been spoken about by my colleagues.

[Zagladin] If indeed the creation of space umbrella, at the present level of equipment and technology, is impossible, what is possible is the creation of separate components of this umbrella. Which components? Laser weapons, which have already been created and the prototypes of which have already been tested; beam weapons -- beams of directed high energy rays; kinetic energy weapons, accelerating metal objects, which can destroy certain targets, to incredible speeds; antisatellite weapons, which can destroy any orbiting satellite.

Even if the umbrella is not created, these weapons, which are already being made, and are already in existence, can be utilized, not only to defend against missiles, but for any other reason as well. These weapons are real. What is not real is the plan -- the absolute umbrella. But the weapons are real. Besides, the weapons are new and are capable of being put into space, operating with the aid of nuclear pumps, that is by means of nuclear explosions. What the consequences of the use of such weapons would be, nobody knows for sure. That is why our country, understanding this chimera, so to speak, from the point of view of its complete realization, is categorically against this new round in the arms race where, in effect, new types of weapons, hitherto unknown, are being created. We have put forward a proposal calling for a ban on the development and manufacture of any new type of weapon. I think this is the only correct approach to the question.

[Zorin] Please go ahead.

[N.D. Zhukov, fitter] What has provoked the scandal in Washington connected with the secret arms sale to Iran and, in your opinion, how will it end?

[Zorin] You have already read many reports on this scandal. I would like to draw your attention to one circumstance about which the American press, which now generally writes a lot about this and publishes much material on the subject, avoids mentioning one aspect of the affair. In order to answer this question, I think we should remember what happened in the seventies. Let us remember Watergate. Let us remember the history of the removal of President Nixon from the post of President. He was the protege of right-wing circles, the protege of Californian military-industrial corporations, the very same that now support the current President, a right-wing Republican, who at a specific stage fully suited the U.S. ruling class, including the military-industrial complex. Then Nixon, forced by circumstances, and taking into consideration the correlation of forces at that time, had to achieve some improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations, to reach major agreements and sign important agreements, which the military-industrial complex viewed as a threat to its profits. Do you remember what happened then? A scandal. A very ordinary scandal, according to Washington standards. By U.S. standards, there was nothing special in the installation of listening devices in the opposition headquarters. It was blown into a major political crisis, leading to Nixon being removed from power. He was removed from power because definite power circles, and particularly the military-industrial complex, saw in his actions a threat to themselves. What is happening now? For a period of 6 years, the Reagan administration followed a hard course, during which there were dozens of violations of various kinds, major and minor, of U.S. laws. A considerable number of people in the President's entourage were caught in illegal machinations. The administration as a whole violated existing laws. The President made statements, which were later found to be aimed at misleading U.S. society, and all that did not affect him. There was not a single major scandal. He was even given the nickname of the Teflon President.

Now President Reagan comes to Reykjavik, takes steps in line with common sense, we could say. He proceeds from some real issues and real circumstances, a realistic correlation of forces. You know that the matter concerns a bringing of positions closer in the issues of strategic arms, intermediate-range missiles, and nuclear arms testing. He takes definite steps, which frighten the military-industrial complex. Eventually Reagan dashes aside and does not take the final and last step for an agreement in Reykjavik. Moreover, on returning to the United States and finding serious discontent in the power circles -- apparently this can be supposed -- the administration started renouncing what had been achieved in Reykjavik. Reagan started making amends by coming out with strong anti-Soviet speeches, but it became clear -- at least I think so -- that it was too late. He had frightened definite circles in the military-industrial complex, which decided that he had overstepped permitted boundaries. Then an unquestionably ugly story, violating existing U.S. legislation, but a story no less loud than many during past years, is turning into a major political crisis.

I shall not assert that, in this given case, the affair will and as it did in the Watergate affair, and that President Reagan will be subjected to impeachment procedures and removed from the White House. I personally think that the U.S. ruling class will not now dare to take such an extremely damaging step. They have witnessed the damage caused by Watergate. I think the main reason for the political scandal which has now exploded in Washington -- and which, not accidentally, has been given the name Irangate through association with Watergate -- is to try to hamstring Reagan, to attempt to give him a hard lesson, so that steps like the ones the President took in Reykjavik would not recur.

[Yefimov] A very interesting hypothesis, I fear, but most probably a very successful conjecture. I would like to add another fact. Let us remember the fate of President John Kennedy. He too, especially in his last years, moved near to an understanding of the need for, and importance of, peaceful coexistence between our states. He moved to what Nixon in 1972 described in one sentence: You can go to Moscow only in peace. Remember how it ended, how dramatically John Kennedy finished up.

[Zagladin] For many years now, while the Iran-Iraq war has been in progress, the U.S. Administration has been saying: We are against war and we are not doing anything to prolong it, to support it. We are for ending it. Now it becomes clear that not only in the last few months and not just from 1985, but at least from 1981, there has been talk and supply of arms to Iran. Different figures are quoted, from tens of millions to half a billion. In any case it is not just a question of figures. Another thing is important. They said: We are for peace, we are not helping and will not help anyone, we want to end the war. But in fact they did everything for it to go on. Why? The purpose is clear. In order to support Iran, or rather to turn Iran toward some kind of pro-U.S. positions, to create there some kind of sphere of influence against us, and so forth. That is the first aspect. The second aspect is that there is a law which prohibits the President, without congressional approval, from making any kind of deal or supplying arms to third countries. The difficulties with the passage of the draft bill permitting an allocation of definite funds to the Nicaraguan contras are well known. But here it becomes clear that a draft bill is a draft bill, and that even before that and without any kind of draft bill, bypassing all laws, arms supplies were conducted via Iran, with Iranian funds going to Nicaragua and they say also to Angola, and so forth. Thirdly, the President promised Congress, regardless of the law, that he would not deal with all these issues, and particularly those connected with Iran, without the consent of Congress. But we see what happens in fact. All these behind-the-scenes machinations have shown very clearly the hypocrisy of the administration, its complete disregard for legislation, its own promises, and for elementary decency in international affairs.

[Kobysh] The point is that for a number of years, U.S. official and unofficial propaganda incited people against Iran because U.S. diplomats had been held hostage and because allegedly the Iranians organized the explosion at the U.S. Embassy and an explosion at a military establishment in Lebanon where 248 U.S. military personnel died. All of a sudden it becomes clear that the administration is holding behind-the-scenes talks with the very same government, which was the worst enemy of the United States. I am very much in sympathy with the statement that this is a useful scandal. I think that Vadim Valentinovich is very correct. It has thrown light on many things. It has shown the cynicism of U.S. policy. It has shown its hypocrisy.

[Zorin] In order to close this topic I would like to say that in this situation there is one very dangerous side which lies in the fact that Reagan and his entourage could now attempt, in order to escape from the corner they now happen to be in, to undertake some kind of dangerous adventure, maybe in Latin America, particularly in Nicaragua, maybe in the Middle East, maybe against Syria. They may instigate some major provocation, take some dangerous steps to divert the attention of the U.S. public from this internal political failure, scandal of the Reagan administration. It is necessary to keep in mind such a possibility.

[Kobysh] And now we have reports that the Americans are fanning a fire on the border between Nicaragua and Honduras, organizing provocations. Nicaraguan territory is being bombed. Nicaragua is now being incited in every way against Honduras. The situation is fairly serious.

[K.V. Shkarin, fitter-assembler] Could you tell us, please, what kind of reaction Reagan expected from the Soviet Union by violating the SALT II agreement, which occurred recently?

[Yefimov] I think he expected a very severe reaction. He thought that, if the United States does a bad thing -- to put it directly -- a provocative thing, then essentially the basis on which the process of disarmament has been built over the past 15 years is undermined. Apparently, he figured -- not only he, but also those circles supporting him apparently figured -- that we should respond straight from the shoulder. I am firmly convinced that our response -- and our response was that currently the Soviet Union does not intend to violate SALT II and will adhere to the restrictions stipulated by the treaty -- was a complete surprise to them.

This was obvious from the first reports, the first reactions of Western diplomats in Moscow in particular. Now, when we say currently, this means that our common sense, our patience, and our restraint cannot be taxed indefinitely. Nevertheless, we say currently, hoping that sensible forces in the United States -- and the common sense of Americans was manifested particularly at the latest congressional elections -- and sensible forces in Europe, in Western Europe, will eventually have their say. Our currently means that we want to give these forces a chance, a chance to have their say, so as not to let slip the historic opportunity existing today and to preserve this treaty, despite the fact that the United States has practically frustrated it.

[Zagladin] You know, comrades, that now our rivalry with the United States is proceeding on different levels. But, the main level lies in the fact that we are waging -- and I do not really want to say an advance line, insofar as an advance is a somewhat singular one-time activity -- a very consistent line aimed at achieving peaceful solutions. As my colleagues have correctly noted, it is better to take a step than to mark time, to take half a step or even a quarter of a step than to mark time, but we are constantly striving to move forward. We are constantly proposing new initiatives. If one is not suitable, we find another angle to this initiative, another point of view in order to keep moving forward.

Now, one of the tasks the U.S. Administration sees lies in derailing us from this path, making us flinch and blunder. You know how it can be in an argument. Someone blunders, and right away a fight ensues. No, we cannot allow this to happen. We shall continue to pursue our line, rebuffing calmly, without breakdowns, and without hysteria those hostile actions undertaken by the other side. The main thing is to calmly pursue our line without losing our cool, to strive for our aims.

[M.Ya. Kobrinskiy, technologist] I have a question on Euromissiles. This is an issue which possibly stirred all Europe in recent years, and it is now completely incomprehensible to me: How can the right-wing governments in Bonn, Paris, and London, after our Reykjavik proposals on Euromissiles which I consider sensational -- they were quite fantastic to me, I did not expect such proposals, you understand -- now suddenly completely reject these matters? This question is very disturbing to me.

[Yefimov] Indeed, it is hard for us to get used to the fact that there is so much hypocrisy, so many double standards, and a dual attitude in many Western positions and proposals. It is hard to get used to it. Now, when we took this and turned it around, you see, immediately all Western Europe, or rather the right-wing forces in Western Europe are at a loss what to do.

[Zorin] I think you are not alone in your perplexity; hundreds of thousands, and possibly millions, of Europeans are today just as perplexed as you. Therefore, the constructive position, the advancing and peaceful position of the Soviet Union besides everything else, helps the perception of truth and helps people to see the genuine features of those who have been hoodwinking them for many years, including their rulers and their reactionary politicians, and now, what is occurring, is also a moment of truth for many ordinary people in Europe.

[Ye.P. Rudenki, maintenance fitter] Would you be so kind as to outline the prospects for a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and for an end to the war there?

[Zorin, gesturing towards Zagladin] Could I ask you?

[Zagladin] Very well. Ending the war in Afghanistan and withdrawing our troops from the country is an important aim of our policy which was discussed at the 27th party congress and which we consistently consider most important. Can we hope for a quick answer to this question? We are hoping for this. But the problem is not quite that simple. Presently, when Afghanistan is discussed in the United States and in other countries, they say that there was a Soviet invasion and that supposedly certain actions in response by the Western countries followed. Nothing of the sort.

As early as January 1979, that is, a year before the appearance of our troops, the first representatives of -- well what can I call them -- the future dushmans, if you will, appeared in Washington to receive money and weapons. They held news conferences there and spoke about this openly. In a word, the export of counterrevolution began from the very first days of the revolution. Gradually it acquired such a scale that even the U.S. press now talks about the billion-odd dollars the United States alone spent on these aims. This is where the foreign threat to the Afghan revolution came from, this is why the Afghan Government invited our troops, and why the limited contingent of our troops remains there.

Are there any chances now to overcome this situation? There are opportunities. What points to this? First of all the changes occurring in Afghanistan itself. The leadership of this country is now pursuing a fairly active course aimed at expanding the basis of the national democratic revolution, the country's revolutionary democratic base, to enlist broader circles into the country's leadership.

Besides, in accordance with the fact that this is not a socialist but a national [narodnaya] revolution, the broadest circles of the population can participate in the country's leadership and in fact are doing so, including the clergy, representatives of middle levels, and naturally workers and peasants. Everyone.

The government is pursuing a course aimed at what it calls national reconciliation. In other words it is striving to reach concord with those who have migrated and gone abroad as a result of various circumstances to restore the unity of all Afghan forces. Certain successes in this policy are at hand. That is the first point.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, during his recent visit to India, reiterated that we have no intention to remain there. We do not need this and the Afghan people do not need this. We need only one thing: an end to the export of counterrevolution to Afghanistan. Then there will be no problems in this regard.

Another thing can be noted, that the position of neighboring countries is beginning to change. Initially Pakistan readily provided its territory for U.S. training bases for dushmans, and today a large number of them remain there. But the very fact that the so-called Afghan refugees are on Pakistani territory creates an increasing number of difficulties. They behave like bandits in that country, I mean those undergoing training in the camps. They are practicing on the Pakistan population that which they later want to do in their former homeland. Naturally this is unacceptable to the local population, and real battles are being waged between the local people and these dushman gangs undergoing training in Pakistan. The Pakistan Government has to react to the situation and whether it wants to or not it must heed this, the opinion of its people.

Initially Iran also actively supported the activities of the dushmans and this support continues today. However, today there are some new elements. The Iranian deputy minister of foreign affairs quite recently, last week I think it was, declared that Iran opposes any foreign interference, and in particular it categorically opposes the interference of the United States, in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. In other words, a change in the situation is occurring in the country and around the country, and talks are being held.

New factors are gradually appearing and we must hope that this issue can be solved in the foreseeable future and solved as we want it, solved politically and peacefully, then our troops will be able to return home.

[T.O. Zakradze, senior engineer] Today I heard a statement on the radio that after the Iran scandal the number of Reagan supporters had decreased to 49 percent. Now I have a question. What is the reason for the existence of this number of supporters of the administration? Why is it that although what we are proposing appears to be completely clear, as clear as crystal -- let us reduce this and that -- yet where do the means come from to convince the people that, nevertheless, America is right and the Soviet Union is not?

[Zorin] An interesting question, although I feel that it is easier to ask this question than to answer it. But we shall attempt it. First, it should be said that from the very beginning Reagan has relied it should be said that from the very beginning Reagan has relied not only on certain voters, he is not simply a protege of monopolistic groups, in particular Californian groups, although he is a product of these groups. He is also leaning on a certain mass base. Reagan came to power, first and foremost, on a nationalistic wave. He appealed at the nationalism and chauvanism of the average American, and found a response at this level.

The Reagan administration's other trump card is the candid reliance on the middle class to the detriment of the poorest Americans. If previous administrations tried in some way to lessen the acuteness of social conflicts in the country and were forced to create a system of social security, for fear of social upheavals, such as an unemployment benefit system and provision of minimal support for the poorest, then Reagan appealed to the American middle class with the call: Enough of handouts to those who do not work, although those who are not working are unemployed not because they do not wish to work, but because they are not given work. Certain segments of American society found the idea of not having to spend funds on social programs attractive. This also is that certain stratum on which the Reagan administration relies.

One should also mention that Reagan's administration has been simply lucky. It found itself in power in Washington at a moment when the U.S. economic situation began improving. A definite uplift in the economy took place. The American, in particular the voting American, is often motivated, not by political considerations, including foreign policies, but by the state of his wallet. In addition, the state of the wallet today, and not what will happen to it tomorrow, because Reagan's administration also holds a record for acquiring debts. The Reagan administration has created a government debt which is greater than that of all the debts incurred by all former U.S. presidents put together. Apparently several future administrations, I would even say several future generations of Americans, will have to pay for the economic policies of the Reagan administration. They will have to pay because the Reagan administration, in order to finance the arms race, has raised the debt of the United States to fantastic levels, seriously undermining the future of the American economy. But this is a question for the future, while the average American does not see this today. If today, as a result of these manipulations, the government improves his economic situation in comparison with the past, then he is prepared to vote for this administration.

What is important is that now is the moment when changes have been noted. This was reflected in the results of the elections which took place at the beginning of January [as heard] and the political scandal has opened the eyes of many. Therefore, I think that it could be said that the period of uninterrupted internal policy successes and broad support, or relatively broad support, which the present administration has enjoyed, seems to be over. It is not by accident, therefore that American political observers consider that the last 2 years of the presidency will not be easy for the President.

[Yefimov] The late Olof Palme used to say that it is both the problem and the fortune of the Americans that they never really had to fight on their own territory. The Americans have got used to the fact that they are protected from the world by two huge oceans, which provide them with security. Wars, when they did occur, took place somewhere far away. This simplicity or complacency, which is to be found in the roots of history, is also being used by the present Reagan administration. Moreover, it is being used with dexterity.

[Zorin] Go ahead please!

[V.P. Fedyanin, foreman] I cannot entirely agree with the previous speaker that America has never fought on its own territory and therefore never felt anything. After Vietnam, it both received and felt a great deal.

[Kobysh] I also am not entirely in agreement with Nikolay Ivanovich when he says that the Americans still think that a world war and a nuclear war will take place elsewhere. That is all a matter of the past. They thought that way in the past. They do not think that way now. This is an absolutely new characteristic of contemporary American society.

The Americans feel that war has come closer to them, that it has become more real and they are beginning to smell gunpowder. You are right that, in this sense, Vietnam has helped Americans to see the light. Now, when the threat of nuclear weapons hangs over everyone, a majority of Americans lives in constant fear of the nuclear threat.

[Zorin] Go ahead please!

[V.P. Varaskin, state acceptance representative] Permit me to ask a question pertaining to international trade relations. It is known that trade is the best path to peace. It is also known that in our industry we make extensive use of complete sets of machinery in the production of the most intricate equipment -- imported complete sets. We are now preparing for, and soon will be introducing, state acceptance for industrial products. The question is as follows: How has this measure influenced -- or what can be expected within this context -- our trade relations with both capitalist and CEMA countries?

[Kobysh] If I understand you correctly, the question is how the problem of our acceptance will be reflected on foreign trade. I can answer you briefly. It will be reflected in such a manner that our foreign trade will have to be handled with even greater care, in more difficult circumstances because, on the one hand we are striving for improvement in our production, and on the other hand this process will obviously not be achieved immediately. And thirdly, as you know, we do have currency problems.

[Zagladin] Our production, in particular your products, comrades, the production of Krasnyy Proletariy, exists on the international market, both in socialist and nonsocialist countries. The question lies in retaining these positions and in broadening them. Here we have very serious problems, of quality -- technical quality, the technological level, including shoddy outward appearance. By various standards, our products in many cases are inferior to leading Western companies. That is why, up to now, we have not been able to broaden our position on the international market. But unquestionably, we do have such a goal, and it is very important, because, if we think big, we shall get more opportunity to purchase as well. Contemporary successful economic development is impossible without broad international exchange.

From this point of view, state acceptance will undoubtedly, in any case, be called upon to play a very positive role because, even if it fails to solve the fundamental problems in improving technology -- this is not a problem of acceptance, this is another problem, though certainly in part it is -- but if all kinds of secondary defects which serve as obstacles are eliminated -- organizational, technical, and disciplinary obstacles, and production discipline is improved, this will immediately lead to improvement in the quality of our products, and will increase our opportunities.

[R.Z. Zolotarev, electrician] I have the following question: As you know, in Reykjavik Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev proceeded from the assumption in his proposals that French and British nuclear forces, in balancing the overall nuclear forces in Europe, would not be considered. In that case, the following question may arise: It is known that France is actively testing and perfecting nuclear weapons, and it is possible that it will be increasing them quantitatively and therefore, by the end of the century, it could become a real force in the European military theater, which could develop. In this case, would this principle remain firm?

[Yefimov] You are correct. Even now, if taken in terms of the Hiroshima bomb, Britain and France have approximately 10,000 such bombs. Obviously, we cannot ignore this.

When we proposed our package in Reykjavik, and offered to reduce Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles to zero, and to retain 100 missiles in our Asian part and on U.S. territory, we were making a compromise and not taking into consideration French and British missiles. That is true. But this does not mean that in the final analysis, we would close our eyes and would not take the British and French missiles into consideration. By the way, the Americans too would not agree to this. The goal at Reykjavik was to give an impulse to the talks, which were being held, or more accurately, were dragging out in Geneva. When we introduced the package of proposals, we had in mind first of all the first half of this decade, the first 5 years. Of course, no one on our side could disregard 10,000 Hiroshimas, and obviously no one would accept this.

[A.A. Neshin, milling machine operator] It is now clear that the U.S. Administration did not support our moratorium on nuclear arms testing. In this connection a question and concern arises: How long shall we weaken our defensive capabilities with the unilateral moratorium, and generally was there any purpose in introducing that moratorium?

[Zorin] Nikolay Ivanovich, please.

[Yefimov] Yes. Well, your question is not a simple one and, insofar as the term of our moratorium is coming to an end, our government will not find it simple to solve this question. Was there or was there not any point in introducing the moratorium? I am convinced that it was worth it. It was worth doing it, if only for the reason that before we introduced it, there were very many false arguments, there was very much demagoguery in the West. The moratorium has simplified understanding to the maximum, the understanding of the problem whether it is possible or necessary, and when it will be possible to ban all nuclear tests. It turned out that it is possible. The moratorium has exposed the essence of the problem, whether they like it or not. It is now extremely clear that they do not like it. Their rejection of the moratorium has very clearly, precisely, and convincingly shown everyone that they do not want it.

[Zagladin] Comrades, do you know how that change in the minds we have spoken about, that turn to new thinking began? Most probably with the moratorium. Because, previously our leadership spoke about our peaceful intentions, that we want to move forward. We were told that these were just words. You prove that. Two ideas were disseminated. First, the equal responsibility of the USSR and the United States for the confrontation and the arms race and second, the Soviet military threat. The moratorium was the first concrete act in the past year or 18 months after the April Central Committee plenum, the first concrete act which showed that we not only talk, but we also act. We act not without risk. We are taking a definite risk in order to really move along the road to the elimination of nuclear arms and really show our desire to move forward in practice. There were other steps after that. But that was the first step. Every extension of the moratorium was met with great relief in the entire world. People wanted to believe us and they were given proof. Yes, they can be believed. The question that was asked is justified of course, that possibilities for extending the moratorium are not limitless. The United States has gained definite advantages during this period while testing its arms. But at the same time there has not been any damage that could have been too noticeable. So it has not gained that great an advantage here, although it has gained some experience, of course. We cannot permit this to continue forever.

[V.S. Naydenov, metal worker] Well, I have been sitting here hearing that America is spending large amounts of money on arms for SDI. These are astronomic figures. My question is: Have they solved all their problems, have they nothing else to deal with? Or do they still have some problems?

Do they not have something good to do in the country and not engage in playing on the nerves of all mankind?

[Zorin] I shall try to answer your question briefly. It is fairly well justified on the whole. The question does arise: Do they really have nothing else to spend their money on? After all, when you see homeless people on your television set -- this is a national problem -- please do not think that in our television reportages we hunt around for long in New York to find a homeless person, that we take a picture of some poor person and show it to you. It is not so. This is a mass problem. It is a problem of the homeless, a problem of the hungry, a problem of most substantial failures in the U.S. educational system, which are so serious that major U.S. scientists say that they will lose to competitors, to Japan and other countries, not in anything else but lose because they acutely lag behind in education, and the generation which is now completing education in U.S. colleges is badly educated and badly prepared for modern times. So you are correct, there are problems.

The matter lies elsewhere. The point is the Reagan administration is supported by circles which have linked their material welfare with the arms race. America today cannot provide both guns and butter. It has to choose, and money is short. I have said that the state debt is growing. The government, which is under the control and decisive influence of the military-industrial groups, sacrifices the people's interests, sacrifices the interests of millions of people for the sake of preserving the profits of the military-industrial complex. Here is the answer to your question. Go ahead, please.

[P.P. Marol, metal worker] What forced the Americans to reduce our embassy in the United States and what is the final result?

[Kobysh] It so happened that I was in America when that affair started. I have to tell you that all the power of that industry called propaganda in U.S. conditions then became apparent. Every day, from morning to night, it was one and the same thing: The Russians are spies; the Russians have flooded America with Russian spies. Of course, that will affect someone, every day someone listens to that and is poisoned by that poison. In a word, it was all extremely strange and unpleasant. Considering another aspect of the matter, they achieved what they strove for. We, as you know, did not just expel an adequate number of U.S. employees but we also did what the U.S. authorities forgot we could do. We deprived the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the U.S. Consulate General in Leningrad of the service personnel consisting of Soviet citizens. For a period of time they remained without drivers, gardeners, porters, cooks, and so forth. All of that is listed in the quota. After that the State Department sent an appeal. Please let us stop this matter. We are agreeable to that; we did not start it and we are ready to stop.

[Zorin] I can only add to this that I have read the report of a U.S. journalist in Moscow who described his visit to the U.S. Embassy. The first thing he saw was the counsellor for political affairs struggling with a vacuum cleaner, trying to vacuum a rug. The cleaner kept cutting off and he kept swearing and telling the correspondent that he had been struggling with that devilish vacuum cleaner for 3 hours instead of dealing with his immediate duties.

They also write that the Americans will have to send people home. We are not expelling anyone. We simply advise our comrades not to work at the U.S. Embassy. They will have to send home approximately 40 to 50 diplomats and replace them with cleaning people, cooks, and drivers in order not to exceed the quota. They even say that some U.S. journalists had seen Ambassador Hartman changing a tire on his car because he does not have a driver now.

The U.S. press has even printed reports that the State Department is preparing an appeal to the Soviet Government to play everything back. Whether this will happen is not clear. It is a fact that the Americans have, of course, punished themselves and regret that very much. But the point is that this is the only way to talk to Americans. They do not understand any other language.

[Yefimov] It was primarily Poindexter, who has now left, and the CIA who insisted on a reduction, on having the same number of embassy workers in Washington and Moscow. The State Department seemed to be against that. But they prevailed. Let us speak plainly. When we have a reception in any embassy, that means voluntary work for all the wives. The wives cook, prepare things, and so forth. There is no question of American wives doing that. They always hired people. Now that the number of all workers has been reduced to a ratio of 50-50, as the Americans say, the question of whom to reduce arose for the ambassador. He needs a plumber, a cleaner, and so forth. He decided that since it was the CIA who insisted on this reduction, he would take out all the CIA personnel. He sent his proposals to Washington. There was even a discussion with the President, and Shultz supported his ambassador, saying he is our man there and is best suited to deal with the reduction issue. Well, that is purely an American problem, yet you see how suddenly it has turned into a different aspect.

[A.A. Kaltunchik, turner] What forecasts can be made on the situation in the world for 1987?

[Zagladin] Valentin Sergeyevich wants me to deal with forecasts now. Talking about what has taken place is simpler than about what will happen. Of course you can approach the question in the following manner -- there are some very global trends in development over a long period, let us say, 70 years after the October Revolution, or over a recent period of time after our congress. The trends are positive and it is possible to forecast that things will continue to be good in the future. But when you speak about the future it is necessary to take into consideration that it is not made up only of the main trends, but many opposing forces in action, including subjective ones, and for this reason it is necessary to consider different turns of events. Let us try to make such an excursion into tomorrow.

The main purpose of our enemies, American imperialists and other reactionary forces, when they started confrontation and intensified the arms race in the second half of the 1970's, was to weaken our country. On the one hand, the United States wanted to strengthen its positions in the world, to consolidate its dominance, including its dominance over its allies as well. But the main task was to weaken us, threaten us with war, and force us, as it said, to arm ourselves to death.

What forced them to such a decision? Many things, both the internal difficulties of imperialism, and also our problems.

Comrades, we must clearly realize and have documentary evidence that this switch to confrontation toward the end of the 1970's was linked particularly to the fact that the United States and the West noted an evident slowing down of our development, our accumulation of unsolved problems and they came to the conclusion that in these conditions it is necessary to exert pressure and press to the end [i dozhat].

Now they are looking from different positions. Despite the fact that a short period of time has elapsed and the improvement we have had is only a first step, it cannot be thought that we have passed the radical turning point. No, there is still a long way to go.

Nevertheless, the improvement is evident. Now they look and come to the conclusion that they may have been wrong, that it may not be possible to shake the Soviet Union, either with the aid of the arms race or any other means. If we wish 1987 to produce good results, then we shall have to continue our improvement, our perfection -- and that is the most important thing, comrades. Every working hour or minute won, any improved product is a contribution to that money-box.

The second point is that much has depended and still depends on our foreign political activities. Here too it must be stated plainly if at the end of the 1970's and in the first years of the 1980's our activity had declined somewhat, yet we continued to expand our activities, but apparently not at the rate required by circumstances and without full consideration of all the new events which had taken place. That spurred our enemies. They used that and tried to prove that we are in a dead end or in a state of stagnation.

Now, beginning with the April plenum and especially the moratorium that we spoke of, with the 27th congress, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986 -- from that moment, from the moratorium to the congress, from that moment our activity has been growing literally every month. If we wish 1986 to give us good results then that must be continued. You can have no doubt that it will be so.

Of course, a great role will be played by how our socialist community develops and the new basis of economic decisions adopted on cooperation, the development of joint production, and the creation of joint enterprises. In other words, we are moving to a higher level. Here of course a great role is played by the fact that our position on foreign political issues with the PRC is beginning to draw closer in many aspects, and in many issues we have practically identical positions. If we want 1987 to produce good results for us, this process too must be continued. This depends partly on you, because you supply equipment to fraternal countries. I have heard that they are satisfied with that equipment. The more actively we work together, particularly with Bulgarian comrades, and everyone else, the better the work will progress.

Another very important element and which has already shown itself this year and I think will continue to do so in the next is the position of the developing countries and nonaligned countries first of all. Here I would like to note the great role played by two events -- the conference of nonaligned countries in Harare this year and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to India, the role of the Delhi declaration which was adopted there. In essence these two nations representing one billion people, the largest nonaligned country on the one hand and the largest socialist one on the other, outlined a document which has become, or rather more correctly, is becoming the platform of very broad actions of these two groups of states. They represent the absolute majority of the population of the world. Socialism and nonalignment represent the absolute majority of the population of the earth. They have a common platform, which is recognized or is being recognized more and more widely. That is a good guarantee for 1987.

Speaking as a sum total, next year will be a difficult one. Why? For us this is the year in which we will not only be celebrating the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, but will also be entering reconstruction in a deeper, tighter way. As of 1 January many of our new laws and resolutions will come into effect. This promises much for the future but it will not ease our tasks immediately and much effort must be made to truly make a dash forward.

In terms of international affairs following Reykjavik, we must go on further. To go forward is difficult, as we have said, but it is necessary. The struggle around this will keep growing. I think it will be a difficult year but will nevertheless bring us much good. I hope that both domestically and abroad we will manage to achieve serious improvements. The main thing, however, is still the home front. If on the home front things go as we plan, the way we want, then it will be so much easier for us to promote our line in the international arena.

[Kobyshev] Finally, if you will allow me, I will once more return to Reykjavik, where we began, and which has become the symbol of a nuclear-free world, a world without nuclear weapons. I believe that we will attain such a world. Humanity will attain this. I wish to remind you of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's words during the talks with Mrs Brundtland, the prime minister of Norway: The Soviet Union will never retreat from Reykjavik. Reykjavik has led the situation of the arms race onto a totally new plane; and starting from this, it is possible, indeed necessary, to go only forward.

I feel that this is the crux of our discussion. But not the only one. The second crux is what we have just spoken about our work. More particularly about your work. It is you who are strengthening peace in the whole world. All hope now lies with you. You are not simply building robots here, possibly the world's and most advanced robots. You are building a peaceful life for our children and our grandchildren. You are building the future of civilization, a peaceful future for civilization. You should always remember this. We too will always remember this. Thank you very much. [applause]

[Zorin] Our air time has come to an end. Obviously we managed to answer only some of the questions which interest you. But I think this is not our last meeting, at least on air. It remains for me to thank you, comrades, to thank my colleagues for the answers to the questions, and to thank the television viewers. So until we meet again in Studio 9. Thank you.

UN FINANCE RESOLUTION COUNTERS U.S. 'BLACKMAIL'

LD210729 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] New York December 21 TASS -- The 41st U.N. General Assembly session has adopted by consensus the resolution on the administrative-economic activities of the U.N., which is seen at the U.N. as the first step on the way towards overcoming the organisation's financial crisis. As is known, the deficit of the U.N. budget has emerged chiefly through the fault of the United States, which has recourse to open financial blackmail in order to make both the U.N. Secretariat and the developing countries constituting a majority of the international community follow into the footsteps of the imperialist militaristic policy pursued by the USA in the international arena.

The resolution has been approved due to active and interested participation in the discussion of its draft of all the groups of states represented at the U.N., GDR Permanent Representative to the U.N. Ott said on behalf of the group of the socialist countries of East Europe, as well as of Mongolia, right after the adoption of the resolution. Support for the resolution by the socialist countries is an expression of their commitment to the principles and aims of the United Nations Organisation, he said. Maintaining the status of the U.N. as a strong and an effective organisation, meets the interests of the socialist countries. The U.N. is making a substantive contribution to preventing a nuclear catastrophe, to ending the arms race on earth and preventing its spreading into outer space.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES BANGLADESH CP LEADER

LD192029 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1801 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec (TASS) -- A meeting took place today between Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mohammad Farhad, general secretary of the Bangladesh Communist Party Central Committee. Both sides spoke in favor of the further development and strengthening of fraternal ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Bangladesh, and for friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and the Bangladesh peoples. Mohammad Farhad highly appraised the consistent policy of the Soviet Union in the struggle against imperialism and the forces of reaction and for averting the threat of nuclear war and for preserving peace on earth.

KAPITSA LAUDS 'MODEL' RELATIONS WITH INDIA

LD191512 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- Soviet-Indian relations are a model of relations between a socialist power and a developing country, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa said at a conference of Soviet scholars which took place here today. The conference was devoted to the results of the Soviet-Indian summit meeting and the Delhi declaration on a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world.

The Indian leadership believes, Mikhail Kapitsa said, that the Delhi declaration is a very effective reflection of both the principles which underlie the Soviet policy of peace and principles of traditional Indian philosophy.

The Delhi declaration is a document symbolizing the union of the forces of socialism and the national liberation movement today, Georgiy Kim, a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said. Both the shoots of new thinking and the rich experience of the people's fight for remaking today's world, experience to which the Indian people have contributed substantially, have been reflected and intertwined in the Delhi declaration.

Speakers at the conference noted that the Delhi declaration was a document of historical dimensions and significance. It succinctly presents the principles which should be the basis of relations between states with different social systems aware of the need for a new mode of political thinking to strengthen peace and the security of the peoples. The Delhi declaration is a real and tangible practical contribution to the achievement of the natural striving of all mankind for a safe, nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world. It was stressed that all the social science centres in the USSR should further their studies of Soviet-Indian relations, which have an immense influence on international relations today.

PAKISTANI CABINET RESIGNS; KARACHI RIOTS NOTED

LD201052 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] London December 20 TASS -- According to reports from Islamabad, the Pakistani Cabinet resigned today. The members of the cabinet tendered their resignations to Prime Minister Mohammad Junejo. REUTER reported that this move followed recent tribal riots in Karachi, the country's biggest city. About 200 people died during the riots.

According to press reports, Afghan counter-revolutionaries based in Pakistan played a sinister role in provoking the disorders.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LIGACHEV SRV VISIT

Holds Hanoi News Conference

PM191501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS special correspondent report: "CPSU Delegation's News Conference"]

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Dec -- The CPSU delegation at the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress held a news conference here for Vietnamese and foreign journalists covering the work of the SRV Communists' forum.

On behalf of the delegation, Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a statement which says, in particular:

We are linked to the CPV and Socialist Vietnam by close bonds of combat solidarity and indissoluble friendship. The fraternal relations between our parties and countries are based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and reinforced by the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, the eighth anniversary of which we recently marked.

Our political ties, the pivot of which is the constantly strengthening relations between the CPSU and the CPV, are steadily widening and deepening. Top-level meetings are held regularly. In the last 2 years alone, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met repeatedly with the top leaders of the CPV and the SRV. These meetings gave a powerful boost to the further development of the whole range of cooperation between our parties and countries.

An important place in our relations belongs to trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties. They are aimed at helping the Vietnamese people to heal more rapidly the wounds of war and to make fuller use of their natural and human resources in the interests of creating a mighty economy and improving the living standard of every Vietnamese family. In the current 5-year plan, the Soviet Union's economic aid to Vietnam will be equal to the volume of aid in the whole of the preceding 30 years of our cooperation. It is oriented above all toward the creation and development of base sectors of the Vietnamese economy -- such as the power industry, coal and oil extraction, machine building, the chemical industry, and the construction materials industry.

However, it should be said that work still has to be done on increasing the efficiency of the utilization of Soviet aid. This task was set at the Sixth CPV Congress.

In the Soviet Union, a decision was adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on measures to radically improve foreign economic activity. The crux of this decision is that while maintaining intact the principle of the state monopoly of foreign trade, we have embarked on a significant expansion of the rights of enterprises and associations to enter directly into economic relations with foreign partners. As for economic cooperation with Vietnam, we will put this decision into practice taking into account the amendments made to CPV economic policy at the sixth party congress. We are prepared together with our Vietnamese comrades to move toward the all-around development of production, scientific, and technical cooperation [koopratsiya] and the creation of joint enterprises in industry and in the agroindustrial complex.

Great significance for the restructuring of economic cooperation among Vietnam and the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries was attached to the recent working meeting of leaders of 10 fraternal parties in Moscow.

For us Soviet Communists, who have an interest in ensuring that fraternal, heroic Vietnam rapidly climbs to the heights of prosperity and progress, it is a great honor to be present at the Sixth CPV Congress -- a key forum in Vietnam's socioeconomic development. We fully share the ideas which form the foundation of the course planned by the congress of renewing all spheres of public life. A great impression was made on our delegation by the spirit of creativity and realism prevailing at the congress and by the openness and honesty in criticizing shortcomings and omissions which rang out in the introductory speech by Nguyen Van Linh at the congress opening, in the Central Committee Political Report, and in the speeches at the congress. Only a strong revolutionary party capable of leading the country through the "lesson of truth" to renewal and progress can uncover sore points so directly and keenly.

While in Vietnam we have seen the lively interest and attention with which Vietnamese Communists viewed the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and are watching affairs in our country. In short, the meaning of the revolutionary restructuring now in progress in the Soviet Union can be expressed in this formula -- more socialism! The restructuring is aimed above all toward strengthening and developing the fundamental socialist principles, eliminating everything that is incompatible with them, and creating the conditions for efficient utilization of the whole vast potential of socialism in the interests of working people and the acceleration of socioeconomic development.

As for the present international situation, the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik revealed possible accords on nuclear disarmament, but the United States came out against them. The "Star Wars" plans which it puts forward basically mean the start of a qualitatively new spiral of the arms race and the intensification of the danger of a world catastrophe. Washington is doing everything to reverse the movement toward disarmament. This is indicated by the recent irresponsible U.S. decision finally to give up complying with the SALT II treaty and by the nuclear explosions which are continuing by the will of the White House, despite the dangerous nature of these actions and their evident unpopularity in the entire world community.

Our Asian-Pacific platform, formulated in the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in Vladivostok and vividly embodied in the Delhi declaration, is also organically connected with the Soviet Union's program for ending the arms race and eliminating the nuclear threat to mankind. Its objective is a lasting and just peace in Asia and throughout the world. "We see it as in our interest," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed, "to pool efforts and cooperate, with full respect for each people's right to live by their own choice and independently resolve their problems in conditions of peace."

"We are in favor of jointly building new, just relations in Asia and the Pacific."

That, the head of the CPSU delegation stressed, is the principled position of our party and the Soviet state, which we intend steadily to put into practice.

Comrades Ye.K. Ligachev and V.A. Medvedev then answered journalists' questions.

Question: At the congress you said you "firmly believe" in the possibility of the normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations. What is your confidence based on, and do you think conditions are ripe for the commencement of dialogue between Hanoi and Beijing in the near future? What role could the Soviet Union play to promote talks between China and Vietnam?

Answer: First of all, let me say that this question is highly topical. The Soviet Union and the PRC have recently taken certain steps to expand ties, above all in the trade and economic sphere. Moreover, our ties in science and culture and between state and public organizations are developing actively. In particular, parliamentary delegations from the Soviet Union and China have visited each other, and there has been an exchange of visits between statesmen. A major Chinese trade and industry exhibition was held in the Soviet Union; a similar Soviet exhibition has opened in Beijing. I mention this because the development of Soviet-Chinese relations to some degree promotes the normalization of relations between China and Vietnam.

I particularly wish to stress that we are developing interstate relations with China not at the expense of any other countries' interests and not at Socialist Vietnam's expense. We have never traded our principles. This is indicated by the entire history of Soviet foreign policy. It must be said that if the PRC wants to normalize relations with Vietnam, let it address itself to the SRV. We are confident that ultimately normal relations will be established between Vietnam and China. They are two socialist states. As we understand it, no radical contradictions exist between them.

But direct, equal dialogue is needed between Vietnam and China. Vietnam is a strong, sovereign state, and it is necessary to hold talks with it, and not with someone else, if the interests of the Vietnamese state are concerned.

Question: The CPSU delegation has come to take part in the work of the Sixth CPV Congress. Would you please tell us your impressions of the congress' work?

Answer: We were impressed perhaps most of all by the fact that the Vietnamese Communists are analyzing in depth everything that has been done between congresses. They evaluated the successes with utmost boldness and responsibility, and concentrated their main attention on questions which hinder further advance, on the elaboration of tasks concerning Vietnam's further development, and the development of a constructive program of socialist building in Vietnam. To judge by the work of the Sixth CPV Congress, the Vietnamese Communists and leaders have properly mastered the Leninist principle of facing up squarely to the truth. This is the slogan of the congress. The forum's work shows that the Vietnamese Communists do not avoid trying to resolve questions that are most complex, maybe not always pleasant, but exceptionally necessary and topical. Delegates criticized both central and local organizations, but the purpose of criticism was to ensure that matters improve, that socialist building in this country moves on.

Question: What is your opinion of the international significance of the Sixth CPV Congress?

Answer: We believe that the Sixth CPV Congress will be a major event in the sociopolitical life not only of this country but also of the entire international communist movement. The statements by representatives of more than 30 parties make it possible to draw a conclusion regarding unanimity in appraising the CPV congress and in showing boundless solidarity with the Vietnamese people and the CPV. This unanimity was also displayed in the appraisal of the basic problems of contemporary international life and of the importance of and need for the strengthening of peace, achieving disarmament, preventing thermonuclear catastrophe, and curbing the forces acting against the peace-loving peoples.

The CPSU delegation would like to single out two aspects in particular. First, the statements by delegations present at the congress highly appraised the Soviet Union's proposals expressed by M.S. Gorbachev on problems of universal security, disarmament, and peace. [paragraph continues]

There was approval of the stance taken by the Soviet Union at the Reykjavik meeting and of the practical measures on the implementation of this stance following the talks in Iceland. Second, we note the great harmony between the realistic, critical, and analytical presentation of problems in the CPV Central Committee Political Report and the presentation of these questions at the 27th CPSU Congress.

On the whole we believe that, as a result of the sixth congress, the CPV's international prestige will be enhanced further still.

Question: How is the large increase in Soviet aid to Vietnam to be explained?

Answer: The Soviet Union builds its foreign policy on the principle of socialist internationalism, mutual assistance, and international solidarity. This is our principle. We have never retreated from it, nor will we retreat from it whenever the issue concerns assisting peoples who are fighting for their freedom and upholding their independence. The Vietnamese people defended their freedom and independence for many decades on end, and suffered incalculable losses. Their economy was reduced to a poor state and there was great loss of human life. Under the party's leadership, Vietnam's people struggled against French occupiers and U.S. aggressors. By dealing blows against the U.S. aggressors, the Vietnamese people were performing their international duty and strengthening the cause of freedom. Bearing in mind all this, and the Vietnamese people's courage and staunchness in the struggle for their freedom and independence, the Soviet Union renders considerable assistance to the fraternal people. Rendering assistance to Vietnam in the cause of building socialism is, in fact, struggling for social progress and socialism in general.

Question: I would ask you to describe the most important measures for the restructuring of the economic management system in the USSR. Would you also comment on the international situation since the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik?

Answer: We attach paramount importance to restructuring in the sphere of economic relations. Not very much time has elapsed since the 27th party congress, but we have already made some achievements, above all to elaborate certain avenues in the economic sphere. In particular, we have managed to complete the organizational restructuring of management in related sectors of the national economy. We have already put in operation new organizational structures of management in the machine building, fuel and energy, construction industry, agroindustrial, social, and foreign economic complexes. We are substantially restructuring the management of science and are creating fundamentally new intersector science and technology complexes whose purposes is the elaboration, research, and swiftest possible introduction of the results of research in production. These complexes operate in the most important spheres of scientific and technical progress. In parallel with changes in the organizational structure of management, we are also engaged in the broad introduction of economic methods of leadership in the national economy. For example, many ministries and hundreds of enterprises and associations will switch to complete financial autonomy, self-financing, and self-capitalization as of January next year. We are now preparing major reform of wages and in the material production sphere. All this work is being done on the basis of democratic centralism, intensification of the center's role in the solution of strategic questions, and comprehensive expansion of the rights and obligations of enterprises and associations -- in other words of primary production cells -- and of their responsibility for the achievement of end results.

We evaluate the international situation as alarming and explosive. People in the USSR believe that not a single country, government, political party, public movement, or person on our earth must remain outside the struggle for peace and international security. [paragraph continues]

The mass news and propaganda media must do some active work to ensure that each and every person understands and appreciates this. Allow me to express confidence that you will be active in mobilizing the world public for the preservation of peace on the planet.

Sixth CPV Congress Ends

LD181056 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi December 18 TASS -- The Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) came to a close here today.

The congress discussed and endorsed a Political Report of the CPV Central Committee and a report on the main guidelines for the country's socio-economic development in 1986-1990, confirmed changes in the party rules, and elected the leading bodies of the party.

The closing session was addressed by Ngyuen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

The congress was attended by the CPSU delegation led by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by the delegations of other parties.

CPSU, CPV Delegations Confer

PM191741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings in Hanoi"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] in the work of the Sixth CPV Congress, a meeting took place 19 December in Hanoi between the CPSU delegation headed by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. Taking part in the meeting on the Soviet side were delegation members V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, V.I. Sitnikov, first secretary of Irkutsk CPSU Obkom, and D.I. Kachin, USSR ambassador to the SRV; and, on the Vietnamese side, CPV Central Committee advisers Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Le Duc Tho; Politburo members Vo Chi Cong, Vo Van Kiet, Do Muoi, Nguyen co Thach, and Tran Xuan Bach; CPV Central Committee Secretary Nguyen Khanh; CPV Central Committee member Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR; and CPV Central Committee member Dau Ngoc Xuan, deputy chairman of the SRV State Planning Commission.

On behalf of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the delegation cordially congratulated Nguyen Van Linh on his election to the high office of general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

The CPV leaders expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for sending a high-ranking CPSU delegation to take part in the work of the Sixth CPV Congress and for the greetings which the delegation delivered at the congress. The Soviet delegation's participation in the work of the Sixth CPV Congress reflects the firm militant solidarity between the two communist parties.

The CPSU delegation welcomed the successful completion of the Sixth CPV Congress and wished the Vietnamese Communists and all working people of the SRV the successful fulfillment of the historic tasks outlined at it.

The Vietnamese noted that the congress had analyzed creatively the situation in the country and had elaborated new approaches to the solution of the tasks facing the country. The congress marked a turning point in the party's activity, and it created favorable prerequisites for surmounting the difficulties encountered on the path of socialist building. It made a start to radical restructuring and to the renewal of thinking, and it creates both favorable prerequisites for further strengthening the party, the unity of its ranks, and the cohesion of party and people; and the conditions for accelerating the country's movement along the socialist path and for improving the working people's life. The realization of the congress decisions will permit a substantial improvement in party work on the basis of the maintenance of the traditions of cohesion and solidarity inherent in the CPV, the Marxist-Leninist party created and nurtured by Ho Chi Minh.

The CPSU delegation informed the leaders of fraternal Vietnam both of the progress in realizing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions on accelerating Soviet society's socioeconomic development on the basis of the effective utilization of the accumulated potential and the restructuring of diverse aspects of social life, and also about the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The Vietnamese leaders stated their full support for the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy as elaborated at the 27th CPSU Congress. The Vietnamese side rates highly the Soviet initiatives aimed at averting the threat of a nuclear war and in defense of peace, and the Soviet Union's principled position at the Reykjavik talks. The SRV leadership endorsed the Soviet Government Statement of 18 December 1986 on the Soviet Union's cessation of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests following the first U.S. nuclear explosion in the new year, in response to the actions of a U.S. Administration which is stubbornly continuing to pursue its program of nuclear tests with a view to creating [sozdaniye] and building up new nuclear armaments.

The CPV leaders made a high assessment of the Soviet initiatives on questions of ensuring peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region, and of the Delhi declaration on the principles of a nonviolent world free of nuclear weapons signed during M.S. Gorbachev's recent visit to India.

Both sides emphasized the profound consonance of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 6th CPV Congress and confirmed the two parties' strategic course toward further deepening fraternal relations and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and on the basis of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation. Note was made of the great importance of the November working meeting in Moscow of the leaders of the CEMA states' fraternal parties, at which measures were formulated to boost the effectiveness of the socialist countries' ties in all spheres.

On behalf of the party, the government, and the entire Vietnamese people, the CPV leaders expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU and the entire Soviet people for their great and effective assistance to Vietnam, imbued with the spirit of socialist internationalism.

The CPSU delegation restated its full support for Vietnam's domestic and foreign policy formulated by the Sixth CPV Congress. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union expresses solidarity with the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to strengthen the three countries' unbreakable alliance, which guarantees socialist building and the defense of the revolutionary gains in each of these countries, and to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. It also supports the SRV's course toward the normalization of relations between the SRV and the PRC in the name of the radical interests of the two countries' peoples and peace throughout the world.

The sides voiced the assurance that the firm fraternal relations between the CPV and the CPSU and between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples will continue to strengthen and develop steadily in the interests of the two countries and of peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee the delegation invited Comrade Nguyen Van Linh to visit the Soviet Union in 1987.

The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and comradeship, and complete unity and mutual understanding.

Departs Hanoi 19 Dec

LD191211 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who led a CPSU delegation to the Sixth CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Congress held a news conference in the USSR Embassy in Hanoi on Soviet-Vietnamese commercial, economic, and scientific and technological cooperation. Today, in Hanoi, Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev handed over orders of the October Revolution to the eminent figures of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho, who were decorated for their active involvement in the revolutionary movement and their great contribution to the strengthening of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

Presenting the orders, Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev cordially congratulated them on behalf of the CPSU delegation.

The delegation, led by Comrade Ligachev, then left Hanoi for Ho Chi Minh City.

Ho Chi Minh City Arrival

LD200009 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] This afternoon, Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev and the members of our delegation, who were seen off at the municipal residence by Nguyen Van Linh, flew from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City. [video shows state flags, then Ligachev talking to other Russians at the airport near an Aeroflot plane; he waves goodbye from the door of the plane]

In Ho Chi Minh City, the largest city in Vietnam, it is increasingly hard to discern the former Saigon with its notorious black markets and the polyglot, multicolored billboard facade behind which the pro-U.S. regime here concealed the social misfortunes of the people. Yet only slightly more than 10 years have passed. [video shows street scenes with many bicycles, a few motorcycles, and hardly any cars]

The sixth congress of the country's Communist Party called for socialist transformations and their acceleration in the south of Vietnam, and that is the chief task today of the communists and working people in Ho Chi Minh City. [video shows line of cars, presumably carrying the Soviet delegation; then another street scene]

A comradely, warm meeting between town leaders and the Soviet delegation began with a description of how that task is being accomplished, and what achievements and difficulties there are. It took place in Ho Chi Minh's Palace of Unity. [video shows Ligachev sitting with a group of men, some of European appearance, others Vietnamese]

On behalf of our delegation, Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev presented a gift to the Ho Chi Minh City party committee -- a bust of Ho Chi Minh. [video shows the presentation]

Then our delegation attended a reception organized in the Palace of Unity on behalf of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee. [video shows exterior of a large building]

Addresses Oil Workers

LD202158 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1905 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Vung Tau, 20 Dec (TASS) -- A TASS special correspondent reports that the southern Vietnamese town of Vung Tau, situated on the eastern seacoast, is being transformed into Socialist Vietnam's oil and gas industry center. The joint Soviet-Vietnamese enterprise "Vietsovpetro," which is prospecting and utilizing oil and gas fields on the continental shelf, has been set up here. The international collective is taking an active part in competition in honor of the forum of Vietnamese Communists.

The CPSU delegation headed by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which has been taking part in the work of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], visited the oil workers today. The delegation viewed the mini-town of the Soviet specialists who are helping Vietnam to develop the oil and gas industry, and spent some time in one of the apartments. The leaders of the enterprise told the Soviet guests of the scale of exploration and recovery operations on offshore fields and of the successes and problems in developing them. In June this year, the first oil was obtained from the unique shelf field, "Belyy Tigr." During conversations with Vietnamese and Soviet specialists, the head of the delegation stressed the importance of strict observance of work schedules, of raising the efficiency of the work, and of applying scientific achievements in speeding the drilling of wells. He stated that the increased volume of extraction of Vietnam's industrial oil will be the international collective's weighty contribution to implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the Sixth CPV Congress.

A Vietnamese-Soviet friendship meeting, attended by many people, took place at the enterprise. It was addressed by Ye.K. Ligachev. On behalf of the CPSU delegation, he cordially greeted the many-thousand-strong workers of the "Vietsovpetro" joint enterprise, the leadership of the Vung Tau-Condao special region, and all the inhabitants of Vung Tau.

One's first meetings with the leaders of the enterprise, with party and economic organizers, and with rank and file workers convince one that your international collective is a united detachment of pioneers giving its labor and its creative energy to a cause of enormous importance, the emergence of the new oil and gas industry, which is of extreme importance for Vietnam.

In 1982 these places were visited by M.S. Gorbachev. At that time he noted the importance of the creation of a joint oil enterprise for Vietnam and called upon Soviet specialists to work effectively.

Here in Vung Tau the shape of Vietnam's future is being drawn up -- a powerful and flourishing socialist state which possesses modern industry, highly developed agriculture, and front-ranking science and technology.

Within a short period a major oil deposit has been discovered, two stationary sea platforms have been built, and two more are in the process of construction in this area. Preparations are being made for the construction of an oil refinery. Scientific and planning organizations have been created. Hundreds of qualified workers, engineers, and technicians have been trained -- the cadre backbone of Vietnam's future oil and gas industry.

What you have begun here in Vung Tau is an enormous thing, even by the standards of industrially developed countries. Oil production at sea is directly linked with scientific and technical progress. But that is just one side of the matter, although it is an important one. The other side is that your enterprise is an unusual one as far as its organization is concerned. For "Vietsovetpetro" is the first joint Soviet-Vietnamese enterprise.

Without any analogous enterprises at all, a search has to constantly be made for new ways of solving both economic and management tasks and tasks which are purely technical.

There have been difficulties on that path. There have been mistakes and miscalculations, but the results are plain to see. The main question has been answered. It has now been proven conclusively that there is oil in Vietnam, and the first tens of thousands of metric tons have been extracted. Thus, the cause of building the material-technical base of socialism in your country is reinforced by vital fuel and chemical resources.

In a few more years, there will be in Socialist Vietnam, on the base of home-produced oil, types of production and branches of industry which are new to your country, which will serve to materialize the socioeconomic program of the CPV which it put forward at its just ended sixth congress. And that means the economic potential of the whole state will grow stronger and the prosperity of the people will increase. Every Vietnamese family and every Vietnamese worker will gradually feel the results of your selfless labor.

The first results of your work are a worthy answer to those imperialist and reactionary circles, above all in the United States, that would like to use economic sanctions and blockades of various sorts to strangle Vietnam and to prevent it from implementing the breakthrough into a socialist future. But that policy, as the experience of the Vietnamese revolution teaches once again, is doomed to fail. You cannot bring to its knees a people that has known freedom and defended in fierce and bloody struggle its right to build its life as it sees fit.

In a word, the results are noticeable, tangible, but there is no place for complacency, nor can there be. Work on a vast scale lies ahead. In addition to widespread construction and the carrying out of a large volume of geological survey work, it is necessary to sharply raise the level of oil extraction in 1987.

All this will require from your collective and from all the related Soviet and Vietnamese organizations and enterprises that are ensuring the work of "Vietsovpetro" a high degree of professionalism, smooth running in the work, creative comprehension of what has been done, and innovative approaches to the accomplishment of complex tasks. It is important not to slacken attention to social questions, to the creation of normal conditions of everyday life, and to the construction of housing facilities for social and cultural purposes.

"Vietsovpetro" is an internationalist working collective. Soviet workers, technicians, engineers make up a one-third of its workforce. The Land of the Soviets has sent experienced oilmen here. Conditions for highly productive labor have been created for them. They are surrounded by the attention and concern of their Vietnamese colleagues. We are glad that in your collective from the very first days of its activities, an atmosphere of working-class fraternity, respectfulness, mutual assistance, and mutual support was established. In such an atmosphere, it is easier to find solutions to even the most complex problems.

We call upon the Soviet workers, engineers, and technicians to develop competition in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], and to overfulfill the 1987 planned production targets. We call upon you in the spirit of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, making use of your rich professional experience, to do everything necessary to fulfill your internationalist duty, so as to worthily represent our great motherland in socialist Vietnam -- with which we are linked by close friendship, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism.

International cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam is a convincing model of relations of a new type, built on the principles of comradeship and mutual help that are a feature of the socialist community. In their constructive work, the fraternal countries march in a single formation. Tasks are solved by joint efforts as they arise. At their working meeting in Moscow in November, the leaders of the fraternal parties agreed to elaborate a program of joint aid to Vietnam with the aim of gradually bringing its level of development into line with that of the European socialist countries.

The recent talks between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the leaders of Vietnam, and the documents of the sixth congress of the Vietnamese Communists have demonstrated with new and convincing force the unity of the positions of our parties on questions of socialist construction and on all the burning questions of our day. They have confirmed our unchanging determination to work for a further development and improvement of multifaceted Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the interests of our peoples and of peace and security in Southeast Asia.

We firmly support, as realistic and consonant with the 27th CPSU Congress, the line of the congress of the Vietnamese Communists toward stabilization of socioeconomic development, maximum concentration of resources on the three priority areas, bringing the industrial facilities that have been set up to rated capacity as quickly as possible and putting them into operation. It is important that concern for high labor productivity, for assiduous management and further enhancement of the effectiveness of Soviet-Vietnamese economic ties should be reinforced by the practical work of your collective which has been the initiator of many progressive forms and methods of work. Allow me to express confidence that your harmonious collective will cope with that task successfully.

The Soviet delegation, greeting the Sixth CPV Congress, confirmed again on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, that the party of V.I. Lenin and all Soviet people have been and always will be shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese people in their struggle for the construction of a socialist homeland.

On behalf of the CPSU delegation, Ye.K. Ligachev presented a banner of the CPSU Central Committee to the "Vietsovpetro" joint enterprise. May the image of Lenin depicted on this banner inspire you to new labor victories in the name of the triumph of socialism in Vietnam and in the name of inviolable Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, he said.

Ho Chi Minh, 20 Dec (TASS) -- According to a TASS special correspondent, the CPSU delegation today visited the (?Gevei) plantation in the province of Dong Nai, established in accordance with the Soviet-Vietnamese agreement on the development of the rubber industry within the national economy of the SRV. Ye.K. Ligachev planted a rubber-tree sapling.

Questions of the further development of cooperation in this industry and of raising its effectiveness were discussed during a conversation between the delegation and the leadership of the main rubber directorate of Vietnam.

Also today, a meeting took place between the Soviet delegation and the leaders of the Chian hydroelectric station which is being constructed in the south of Vietnam with the technical assistance of the USSR. During a comradely conversation, Tran Van Danh, chief of staff of the construction project and deputy minister of power of the republic, and other Vietnamese and Soviet specialists informed the delegation about the progress of work at this project which is of very great importance for the development of Vietnam's national economy.

On behalf of the international collective of the hydroelectric station, they stated that the station's first generating set will be put into operation by the 70th anniversary of the GOSR.

Ye.K. Ligachev wished the builders success in fulfilling this pledge.

The CPSU delegation also examined the exhibits at the memorial house and museum of Ho Chi Minh, where historical documents describing the life and activity of the founder of the CPV and the republic's first president are preserved.

The members of the delegation made an entry in the distinguished visitors' book.

Departs For Home

LD211256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Ligachev, which took part in the work of the sixth congress of Vietnamese Communists, left Ho Chi Minh City for home today.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Do Muoi, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, leaders of the party organization of the Ho Chi Minh People's Committee, and other officials.

Arrives Moscow 21 Dec

LD211648 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Moscow today. It took part in the work of the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] at the invitation of the CPV Central Committee. At the Moscow Airport the delegation was met by Lev Zaykov, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES CSSR'S CHNOUPEK ON STOPOVER

LD202036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1810 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 Dec (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, met today with Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister, who made a short stopover in Moscow on the way from Beijing and Ulaanbaatar.

During the course of the conversation, the ministers expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in all spheres, its further improvement and deepening, in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress, and with the principled directives of the working group of the leaders of fraternal parties that took place on 10-11 November in Moscow. The growing significance of united action by the socialist community countries in the fight for peace and social progress during the present difficult international situation was noted.

During the discussion of international problems, attention was focused on questions connected with halting the arms race on earth and preventing its spread into space, and with establishing a comprehensive system of peace and international security.

It was indicated that the complex of peace initiatives submitted by M.S. Gorbachev on 15 January of this year remains a constructive platform for the struggle of peace-loving forces to abolish nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction in a historically short space of time. That this is a realistic program was vividly demonstrated at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik, which, however, also revealed the main obstacle in the way of a nonnuclear world: The desire of the United States to gain military superiority, to break through into near-Earth space with fundamentally new types of weapons, and to stubbornly continue its nuclear test program, including those aimed at creating such weapons.

The USSR and the CSSR stress with all certainty that they are prepared to actively continue striving for the beginning of specific [predmetnyy] talks on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, as set forth in the Budapest address of the Warsaw Pact participant states in June this year. The ministers expressed regret that NATO has to this day declined to respond to the proposal for contacts and the beginning of dialogue between Marshal V.G. Kulikov and General B. Rogers, commanders in chief of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, between the general secretaries of the alliances G. Krolikovskiy and P. Carrington, and between the appropriate working groups. The ministers drew attention to the fact that these serious proposals remain in force and call upon all NATO member states to respond to them in a constructive spirit.

B. Chnoupek stressed that the Czechoslovak side expresses full support for the Soviet Union's decision to halt its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests after the first nuclear blast in the United States in the coming year, for this forced measure was dictated exclusively by the security interests of the USSR and its allies due to the nuclear explosions ringing out in U.S. test areas without any respite. On the Soviet side, attention was again drawn to the fact that the Soviet Union is prepared to retain its moratorium in the future until the first nuclear blast by the United States in 1987, and is proposing that full-scale talks should be begun on the complete banning of nuclear tests.

The exchange of views showed that the proposals put forward by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in his speeches during his recent visit to India, and the principles and ideas contained in the Delhi declaration, are at the center of attention of the governments and public of the widest range of countries, and that they are paving the way toward improving the international political climate, the settlement of conflict situations, the normalization of interstate relations, and the strengthening of the foundations of peace and security.

The conversation, which passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, again demonstrated the complete unity of views on all the issues discussed.

Seen Off by Ligonov

LD211426 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1046 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Dec (TASS) -- Today CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who has been in Moscow in transit, left for his homeland. At the airport he was seen off by Vadim Liginov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Miroslav Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR; and other officials.

LEADERSHIP SENDS MESSAGE ON DEATH OF GDR'S VERNER

PM191228 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

[Message from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council on the death of Paul Verner]

[Text] To the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council:

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium express profound condolences on the death of the prominent GDR party and state figure Paul Verner.

From the early years of his life, Paul Verner was indissolubly associated with the German people's antifascist, revolutionary struggle, and later with the building of socialism in the GDR. He was known in the Soviet Union as an ardent patriot of his motherland and sincere friend of our country.

The bright memory of Comrade Paul Verner will remain forever in our hearts.

The CPSU Central Committee
The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

BRIEFS

POLISH LIGHTING AGREEMENT -- A large contract for supplying electrical lighting equipment to the USSR has been signed in Warsaw by representatives of the Soviet Raznoeksport foreign trade association and the Polish Elektrim firm. Next year customers in the Soviet Union will receive modern fluorescent lights, industrial lights and other appliances to the value of R90 million. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 20 Dec 86 LD]

REPORTAGE ON MEETING OF RYZHKOV, FINLAND'S SORSA

Ryzhkov Departs for Tallinn

LD190926 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0738 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today left Moscow for Tallinn, capital of Estonia (a Soviet Baltic republic). Together with Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, who is arriving in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Government, he will take part in the ceremonies to put into operation the Novotallinskiy seaport. The port was built with the participation of Finnish firms. At the airport, Comrade Ryzhkov was seen off by Comrade Aliyev and other officials.

Ryzhkov, Sorsa Arrive Tallinn

LD190918 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0851 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Tallin, 19 Dec (TASS) -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Kalevi Sorsa, the prime minister of Finland, arrived in Tallinn (Soviet Estonia). [passage omitted]

'Warm, Friendly' Talks

LD191507 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1210 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In Tallinn today, talks were held between Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and Kalevi Sorsa; these talks took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. The prospects for the development of Soviet-Finnish relations were reviewed and certain topical international problems were discussed. Special attention was paid during the talks to the prospects for trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Finland. [video shows two leaders seated with delegations] [passage omitted]

Sorsa on Joint Ventures

LD191958 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Tallinn December 19 TASS -- The fresh achievement of Finnish-Soviet cooperation in construction, this is how Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa described the completion of the first section of the Novotallinskiy port. He addressed today a meeting in the Estonian capital devoted to this event.

The Soviet Union has long been Finland's biggest trading partner, Kalevi Sorsa said. Finland, on its part, is among the Soviet Union's biggest trading partners.

Touching upon new forms of cooperation, new prospects for economic ties, Kalevi Sorsa, specifically, pointed to mutual interest in the creation of joint enterprises.

With regard to Finnish-Soviet cooperation in third countries, Kalevi Sorsa said that it is so far the only form of cooperation supplementing traditional trade in whose framework Finnish firms and Soviet organizations received wide practical experience in cooperation in the international market. He declared in favour of using this experience, for instance, in the setting up of joint enterprises whose products will be sold not only in Finland and the Soviet Union but also in other countries.

Leaders Visit Tallinn Harbor

LD191457 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Tallinn December 19 TASS -- Any ocean-going ship may freely dock now in Muuga Bay twenty kilometres from the capital of Soviet Estonia, Tallinn. Novotallinskiy sea merchant port, commissioned here, has the capacity to accommodate vessels of up to 100,000 tons displacement.

Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland today toured the USSR's biggest deep-water Baltic harbour built with participation of Finnish firms.

It is hard to believe that waves of deserted Muuga Bay rolled here only several years ago. Construction workers gained 200 hectares of land from the sea, about seven million cubic metres of earth were excavated from the bay bottom to build the construction site and deepen the water area.

The 200-metre ocean dry cargo-carrier Khariton Greku entered the new port. It took up one of the six berths, about eighty metres longer than the giant vessel carrying grain from Canada.

A powerful pneumatic pump was brought inside the cargo-carrier's hold and the conveyer belt within minutes started carrying grain into the grain storage. Cargo can also be loaded into railway cars, it will not take more than seven minutes to fill each. All the operations are carried out practically without dock workers. Operators alone control all the processes.

Novotallinskiy port is an example of mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and developed capitalist countries. Firms from Finland and the Federal Republic of Germany took part in the construction project.

The new port will become the USSR's third biggest cargo-handling facility after Ilichevsk port on the Black Sea and Vostochnyy port on the Pacific. Its rated throughput capacity is 5.5 million tons of cargo a year.

Leaders Address Port Ceremony

LD201003 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Correspondent (Heimer Lenk) report from Tallinn]

[Summary] A meeting was held in Tallinn today marking the commissioning of the first phase of Novotallinskiy Port. The port took 4 years to construct, and all the work proceeded strictly according to schedule. The port will be the most modern, and the deepest, on the Baltic coast of the USSR, taking vessels up to 100,000 tonnes. Many of the port installations were erected by Finnish firms.

Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa spoke at the meeting.

[Begin Sorsa recording in Finnish with superimposed Russian translation] "It gives me great pleasure to convey greetings from the Finnish Government on the occasion of the celebrations to mark the commissioning of the first phase of Novotallinskiy Port, which has been built on the basis of Finnish-Soviet cooperation. An increasingly important role is being played in relations between Finland and the Soviet Union by mutual trade and other forms of economic cooperation. Its main aims and areas are laid down in the long-term program for the development and deepening of commercial and economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between Finland and the USSR up to the year 1995.

"The Soviet Union has long been Finland's biggest single trading partner. Finland, for its part, occupies one of the first places among the trading partners of the Soviet Union.

"Dear friends! Allow me to congratulate our Soviet customers once again on the commissioning of the first phase of Novotallinskiy Port, and the builders on their good work, which has made it possible to achieve a successful final result. We have every reason to consider the work that has been done as a new success for Finnish-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of construction." [applause] [end recording]

The meeting was then addressed by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

[Begin Ryzhkov recording] "Esteemed Mr Prime Minister! Esteemed Finnish guests, comrades! The birth of a new seaport is always a considerable event. That is perhaps because a port is a gateway to the world; it is a new opportunity for people, for economic life, and for international communication. Finally, it is a reminder of the glorious traditions of our heroic ports -- of the courage and steadfastness and the military deeds and labor of seamen, dockers, and shipbuilders. We are marking today's event, the commissioning of the first phase of Novotallinskiy Port, together with our Finnish partners and friends. Another major project of Soviet-Finnish cooperation comes into service. Soviet-Finnish cooperation is a vivid example of how confidently broad contacts can be developed between countries with different social systems when both sides act on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and trust. On that basis we have always been successful in resolving the problems that have arisen in the development of cooperation.

"In economic matters, as in politics, the need today is for a new way of thinking. This is especially important in today's complex international conditions, which pose a threat to the future of civilization on earth. In the nuclear space age, the only question is whether we are to exist, or not exist. After the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, it seemed that only one more step needed to be taken, and the world would be freed of the nuclear threat forever. Unfortunately, not everyone had sufficient political will to cover the remaining distance. The leaders of the United States and of certain other Western countries are clearly unwilling to give up the illusory idea of gaining military superiority over the USSR. Since the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests has been in force, the explosions of more than 20 nuclear devices tested on U.S. sites have been heard. In the circumstances, the Soviet Union is forced to make a decision on the fate of our unilateral moratorium. First, and most importantly, we reaffirm our proposal that negotiations should begin immediately on a total nuclear test ban. But if the United States continues its explosions in 1987, our country will resume nuclear tests. That is not a simple decision, and not an easy one for us to take. Yet we cannot do otherwise, in the interests of our own security and of the security of our allies.

"We have said more than once that we will find the necessary answer to any actions against our security. Our country acts firmly and consistently on the premise that the world has become too small for wars and the policy of acting from positions of strength. That is the gist of the new mode of political thought that was convincingly demonstrated by the 27th CPSU Congress." [applause] [end recording]

After the meeting, the distinguished guests and the officials accompanying them inspected Novotallinskiy Port.

Ryzhkov on Moratorium Terms

LD191749 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Tallinn December 19 TASS -- "Soviet-Finnish cooperation is a graphic example of how confidently broad contacts can develop between countries with different social systems," Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today said at a rally devoted to the putting into operation of the Novotallinskiy port, in the construction of which Finnish specialists took part.

The Soviet head of government noted the special importance of this cooperation "in the current complex international situation, when the future of world civilization is imperilled."

"The leaders of the U.S. and some other Western countries are obviously unwilling to give up their illusory hope of achieving military superiority over the USSR," Nikolay Ryzhkov said. "In these circumstances the Soviet Union had to take a decision on the future of its unilateral moratorium. First of all, and this is the main thing, we confirm our proposal for an immediate start to talks on a complete end to nuclear testing," the head of the Soviet Government said. But if the United States continues nuclear explosions in 1987, the USSR will resume nuclear testing, Nikolay Ryzhkov said. "This decision was hard and difficult to us. But proceeding from the interests of our own security and the security of our allies, we cannot act differently," he said.

"We are not renouncing our ideal of a nuclear weapon-free world and will continue to work to achieve it," Nikolay Ryzhkov said. He stressed that "the Soviet Union is prepared at any time to reintroduce the moratorium, which has demonstrated in practice a real opportunity to raise a barrier in the way of the nuclear arms race. The only thing needed is a U.S. statement on a halt to its nuclear explosions."

"The world has become too small for wars and a policy from strength," the speaker said. He stressed that "the Soviet programme for the abolition of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 has won broad understanding and approval all over the world. The idea of a comprehensive system of international security has put down firm roots. The Delhi declaration on principles for nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world signed recently by the leaders of the USSR and India has become another signpost for the efforts against the dogmas of policy from strength."

Touching upon Finland's proposal on the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in the north of Europe, Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed that the implementation of that proposal would add considerably to the security of the countries of the region and the continent as a whole. The Soviet Union, the speaker said, "is prepared to continue to contribute by concrete deeds to establishing a nuclear-free north."

Ryzhkov, Sorsa Attend Reception

LD200017 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A solemn reception of Soviet-Finnish friendship took place today in Tallinn's Vladimir Ilich Lenin Palace of Culture and Sport. A warm reception was given to Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and Kalevi Sorsa by the port workers and builders of Novotallinskiy port and by representatives of the public of our country and Finland, who had gathered in the hall. [video shows Ryzhkov and Sorsa sitting next to each other]

Estonian artistes gave a concert for the visitors, featuring the works of Soviet and Finnish authors.

Relations With Finland Praised

LD202124 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Nikolay Ryzhkov hosted a dinner on 19 December in honor of Kalevi Sorsa, who had come to take part in the opening of the new Tallinn grain harbor. In greeting his Finnish guests, Nikolay Ryzhkov stated that the opening of the first stage of the Tallinn grain harbor is a good reason for a meeting. It stresses the important direction in Soviet-Finnish relations, our multifaceted cooperation, which has acquired an extensive character. Long ago cooperation ceased to be merely a bilateral trade affair for our two countries. Attention is paid to economic cooperation issues by the Soviet and Finnish Governments, and our nations feel their real results. We can say that cooperation has become an integral, organic part of both countries' economic life.

Nor is this just a question of both countries' mutual economic benefit, although this principle will never cease to be one of the most important. I mean to say that dynamism, the seriousness and extensiveness of our economic relations, have made them an important factor for confidence in Soviet-Finnish relations. The importance of this cannot be exaggerated. While our border with the Finnish nation is now a border of peace and good-neighborliness, and while we are of the same opinion on many international political questions, not to mention those affecting our bilateral relations, the basis of this is confidence in each other's policies.

My talks today with Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa confirmed the good understanding by the Finnish leadership of Soviet foreign policy, just as we also understand Finland's foreign policy. And if we do not understand something, then a solution of the problem is quickly found. How important this is for international relations need not even be mentioned. It is also necessary to say that mutual confidence in Soviet-Finnish relations is not a privilege only for the leaders of both countries. The consistent and mutual observation of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, considerate regard for both countries' interests, and the expansion of human contacts have led to the fact that confidence has now begun to determine the mutual relations of our countries. Ultimately that is the most important thing.

The strong basis of mutual confidence will also determine the future of our relations. The confidence is inseparable from the achievements, present and future, of our cooperaton, as we continually seek to renew ways of developing contacts in the cultural sphere and all other spheres that bring our countries closer.

On this basis we hold political discussion on questions of peace, detente, and disarmament. [Words indistinct] we see from the multifaceted reinforcement of confidence between Finland and the Soviet Union, and for the development of bilateral relations now and in the future, Nikolay Ryzhkov said in conclusion.

Ryzhkov Sees Off Sorsa

LD191828 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Tallinn December 19 TASS -- Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa left the Soviet Union today. He was staying in the capital of the Soviet Baltic Republic of Estonia at the invitation of the Soviet Government to attend the festivities in connection with the opening of the Novotallinskiy commercial port. The distinguished guest was seen off from the Tallinn airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov, other officials.

Visits Estonian Kolkhoz

LD202346 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Comrade Ryzhkov continued to familiarize himself with the life of Estonia today:

[Unidentified correspondent] The agricultural workers of the (?Etasy) kolkhoz warmly welcomed Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov. This farm is one of the best in the republic. The average milk yield per cow this year comes to more than 5,500 kilograms. But, as became clear in a conversation with the farm's specialists, this indicator could be even higher. It was precisely this that aroused Comrade Ryzhkov's interest. [video shows Ryzhkov being met by girls with flowers; officials showing him model of farm, cows in stalls and milkmaids]

[Ryzhkov speaking to unidentified female worker] And what is it, if we go into the matter, what is needed?

[Female worker] A new livestock unit is needed. This is all old.

[Ryzhkov] And can this unit be mechanized, here?

[Unidentified man] We don't have enough equipment here.

[Ryzhkov] Is it that it's the wrong equipment, or is there simply not enough?

[Female worker] There is both not enough equipment, and...

[Unidentified man, interrupting] The equipment we have is from the GDR; the milk line, the pipeline, and this equipment are already going out of use. It has to be replaced, and it has to be replaced by Soviet equipment.

[Second man] And you see, mechanization, fodder conveyance -- the unit is itself unsuitable, it's the structure. And so, it is not possible to adapt existing mechanisms in this unit. Yes, its design is not the most modern.

[Ryzhkov] When was it built?

[First man] This livestock unit was built in 1973. [video shows Ryzhkov, dressed in white coat, talking to farm workers inside livestock unit]

[Correspondent] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov also visited the exhibition of the Estonian SSR's economic achievements today. At the exhibition, the important guest's particular interest was aroused by exhibits demonstrating the first results of the restructuring of the republic's economic mechanism. Many of Estonia's enterprises were among the first in the country to work in new conditions of management. The State Acceptance Service has already been introduced at many industrial production associations. The principle of self-financing is being used with success. The successes of Estonia's light industry are well known. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov highly commended the achievements of the republic in the sphere of economic and cultural life. [video shows Ryzhkov being shown around the exhibition, toys and items of clothing]

Speaks With Estonian Leaders

LD201714 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who has been visiting Tallinn in connection with the ceremonial handover for use of the first stage of the Novotallinskiy seaport, today visited the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. He had a conversation with the republic's leaders. Later the same day Comrade Ryzhkov spoke at a meeting with the republic's party and local soviet aktiv. Characterizing the main trends in the development of the country's economy during the year, he stressed the presence of positive shifts in the economy. There has been a considerable increase in industrial output and in the production and state purchases of the main types of agricultural produce. This is the result of the active labor of millions of Soviet people and great organizational work by the party in implementing the course of the 27th CPSU Congress for speeding up the socio-economic development of society.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers dwelt on the main features of the 1987 plan. There is above all the widespread introduction of new methods of socialist economic management. The replacement of physically and morally outmoded [muralno-ustarevshikh] basic production assets at industrial enterprises and their radical modernization is of tremendous importance. The speaker referred to the switch of enterprises and organizations on to two-shift and three-shift working systems as a key economic policy task directly aimed at implementing the strategy of acceleration. He dwelt on questions related to improvement of the economic mechanism, highlighting such elements as total financial autonomy and self-financing.

Much attention in the speech was paid to enhancing the quality of output and consumer goods and to questions of capital construction. A considerable strengthening of the social orientation of the plan was noted, and the need was pointed out to strictly fulfill tasks ensuring the improved well-being of working people. It was emphasized that implementation of the tasks of the 2d year of the 5-year plan will require persistent and purposeful political, organizational, and educational work from local party, soviet, and economic bodies.

Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov dwelt on the development of the international situation and the foreign policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers visited the (?Adazi) livestock kolkhoz and visited the Estonian SSR's economic achievements exhibition. He was accompanied by Comrade Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Ryuytel, chairman of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Saul, chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers.

In the afternoon Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov left for Moscow.

Arrives Moscow 20 Dec

LD201715 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1647 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 Dec (TASS) -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, returned to Moscow today from Tallinn. He was in the capital of the Soviet Baltic Republic of Estonia in connection with the ceremonial handing over for use of the first phase of the Novotallinskiy seaport.

At the airport Nikolay Ryzhkov was met by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

PRESIDIUM APPOINTS NEW ENVOY TO ICELAND

LD071725 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Igor Krasavin, 56, the Soviet ambassador to Iceland.

Krasavin has been in diplomatic service from 1953. In 1975-80 he was first a counsellor and then a counsellor-envoy at the Soviet Embassy in Finland. Since 1980 he has been working at the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow.

Yevgeniy Kosarev was relieved of the duties of the ambassador of the USSR to Iceland in connection with his retirement on a pension.

LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES CHADIAN OFFICIAL

LD212014 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] Tripoli December 21 TASS -- Secretary of GPC [General People's Committee] for Foreign Liaison of Libyan Jamahiriyah Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur [Mansur] today received Foreign Minister of the Transient National Unity Government of Chad Facho Ballam.

In the course of the meeting, JANA reports, Facho Ballam dwelt on the development of the situation in Chad in the light of the US and France's armed interference in that country's affairs. There were raids on Chad's towns and villages the population of which supports the new Transient National Unity Government.

LIBYA DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN FIGHTING IN CHAD

LD211332 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] Tripoli December 21 TASS -- Libya has refuted the unfounded attempts of the Western mass media to ascribe to her involvement in Chad fighting.

The JANA agency has issued a statement by the GPC for Foreign Liaison resolutely refuting Libya's involvement in the events in Chad. Responsible for that campaign of lies and misinformation are the forces hostile to the Libyan people, above all the U.S. Administration which announced the other day the granting of additional military aid worth 15 million dollars to the Ndjama regime in order to kindle the flames of the fratricidal war in Chad. Behind the fresh attempt at misleading American and world public, the statement stresses, is the Reagan administration, which is trying to divert attention from the row, in which it is embroiled.

At the same time the statement points out that Libya will not remain indifferent in face of any threats to her security and territorial integrity, from wherever that threat may stem.

GUNT Forces 'Attacked'

LD211421 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] Tripoli December 21 TASS -- Troops of the Ndjama regime, which relies on the United States and France for military aid, have crossed the 16th parallel and attacked combat units of the Transitional National Unity Government of Chad, the Libyan news agency JANA reported today.

There is fighting between forces of Hissein Habre and the transitional government currently under way in north-western areas of Chad.

SON OF MAJLIS SPEAKER REPORTEDLY FLEES TO CANADA

LD211633 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] London December 21 TASS -- The eldest son of Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, "is believed to have fled to Canada after receiving at least six million dollars for his part in the American arms deal", the [UK] newspaper OBSERVER reported.

By supplying arms to Iran for a long time, the United States has endeavored to interfere directly in the Iran-Iraq conflict and add an extra scope to the hostilities which have already claimed hundreds of thousands of lives.

IRAN TRYING 'TO HIDE' EXTENT OF U.S. RELATIONS

NC211202 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Iran's permanent office at the United Nations sent a letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar complaining about U.S. intervention in the Iran-Iraq war. Facts set down in the letter reveal that for almost 2 years, the CIA, with the blessings of the White House, has been placing at Iraq's disposal detailed espionage information on Iran's military and economic installations, which are then bombed by the Iraqi Air Force. The fact that such information, gathered by U.S. satellites, has been given to Iraq was confirmed by the U.S. press itself. Thus, the Reagan administration has been exacerbating this war from both sides, a fact proven by the secret delivery of U.S. arms to Iran.

Meanwhile, the revelations on the arms deliveries through Israel and Pakistan indicate that they began no later than August 1985, so if certain representatives of the Iranian Government now stress that a very small quantity of U.S. arms was delivered only once, by the plane that brought McFarlane, it is because they want to hide the true extent of Iran's relations with the United States.

As for Washington's duplicity, it should be said that this seeks to protract the war and to extend the poverty and calamity faced by the Iranian and Iraqi peoples, thus benefiting American arms dealers and U.S. imperialist expansionism in the Persian Gulf.

Meanwhile, Washington is trying to use those circles in Iran that support the idea of war until victory as a fulcrum. In their effort to mislead the Iranian people, these circles are trying to equate the U.S. and USSR stands on the Iran-Iraq war. Slander can be heard in Iran in allegations that its northern neighbor is not impartial in its approach to the warring sides and that, like the United States, it does not want the war to end. But who believes these tricks in Iran? Who in Iran doesn't know that the Soviet Union called for an immediate cease-fire and a just resolution of the issues in the conflict when the Iraqi Armed Forces first attacked Iranian territory, and that it has done so again now that clashes are taking place in Iraqi territory? Such an approach to the resolution of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict derives naturally from our country's peace-loving foreign policy on international events.

Washington's approach to the existence of this dangerous threat of military conflict in the Persian Gulf is quite different. Washington is pouring oil on the flames of war by sending arms to Iran, and pursues several objectives in so doing. First, Washington is trying to attract some portion of Iran's leadership and to force Iran to walk the path of U.S. imperialist policy. Second, Washington is trying to weaken Iran and Iraq, and to remove them from the fronts of the Middle and Near Eastern peoples' struggle to overcome the impacts of Israel's aggression, and from the front of the OPEC members' struggle to implement a just economic system in the oil market. Third, Washington is trying to turn Iran into a tool for its anti-Soviet policy and into a means of crushing national liberation movements in the region.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES NICARAGUA'S RUIZ 19 DEC

LD192010 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and USSR foreign minister, today received Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of foreign cooperation of the Republic of Nicaragua. Ruiz is in Moscow with the holding of a session of the Soviet-Nicaraguan Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Commercial, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

During a conversation held in a warm atmosphere, they expressed mutual satisfaction with the development of friendly relations between the USSR and Nicaragua. On behalf of the Nicaraguan leadership, Henry Ruiz expressed deep gratitude for the help that Nicaragua is receiving from the Soviet Union in solving its urgent economic problems. Both sides underlined their desire to deepen and improve bilateral cooperation in various fields.

There was an exchange of views on the situation in Central America and around Nicaragua, which has become dangerously strained because of the aggressive "neoglobalist" course of the U.S. Administration. Eduard Shevardnadze and Henry Ruiz spoke in support of efforts to reach a fair political settlement in that region, the leading role of which should belong to Latin American countries themselves. Noting in this connection the meeting underway in Rio de Janeiro of the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the support group, the sides expressed the hope that its results would facilitate such efforts.

Eduard Shevardnadze confirmed the unchanging solidarity of Soviet people with the people of Nicaragua, who are selflessly defending their freedom and independence, and their inalienable right to determine their own path of development.

Gift to Chernobyl Victims

LD202309 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] The handing-over of a present from the Nicaraguan Government -- a consignment of coffee for the victims of the accident at Chernobyl AES -- has taken place in Leningrad today. The meeting in the Leningrad port was addressed by Ruiz, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of foreign cooperation of Nicaragua.

In connection with the kindness showed by the Nicaraguan Government and people, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of thanks to Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

REPORTAGE ON SOLOMENTSEV ACTIVITIES IN ALMA-ATA

Addresses Party Aktiv

PM221149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

["Stay in Alma-Ata" -- PRAVDA HEADLINE]

[Text] Alma-Ata, 20 Dec -- Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, has been here since 18 December. Yesterday he took part in and made a speech at a meeting of the town's party economic aktiv.

In the afternoon Mikhail Solomentsev and Gennadiy Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, visited the Alma-Ata heavy machine-building works and a cotton combine. They were briefed on the production work of the enterprises, and met with workers and engineering and technical employees. Warm, friendly conversations took place, in the course of which matters relating to the further development of production, improving labor conditions and the everyday services of working people were thoroughly discussed.

Further Details

LD202334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] A republican party and economic aktiv took place in Alma-Ata today at which the question was examined of the tasks of the republic's party, local soviet and economic bodies in implementing the 24 November 1986 decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the results of the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of the introduction of state acceptance of output in associations and at enterprises of industrial ministries.

Taking part in the discussion of this question were representatives of all the oblasts of the republic.

From 1 January 1987 the State Acceptance Service will be introduced in Kazakhstan at 38 major industrial enterprises with a total volume of output worth over R4 billion.

At the party and economic aktiv a strategic line of uncompromising work by the representatives of the State Acceptance Service has been outlined.

Tours Plants, Shops

LD202147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Many industrial collectives of Kazakhstan are working ahead of work schedule.

[Reporter V. Glukhovtsev, identified from screen caption] The flagship of republican light industry is the Alma-Ata cotton combine. The collective of this enterprise produces more than 100 million meters of cloth a year. These fabrics are unfailingly in great demand.

But the times of restructuring and the speeding up of scientific-technological progress demand a new approach to resolving the production program, toward a sharp improvement in the quality of the product, and demand the resolution of a whole range of social amenity problems. [video shows cloth being checked, folded and carried away on hand-trucks and an operator overseeing cloth which is being produced on a machine; video cuts to show a group of men walking along a broad factory corridor; in the front row of this group are Solomentsev and a group of unidentified people]

Comrade Solomentsev, who is in Alma-Ata, paid a visit to the combine. He was warmly welcomed by the weavers and spinners. A conversation took place right by the machinery. [video shows Solomentsev and a group of people being applauded by a small group of workers who have formed a path for him]

Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev was also interested in what kind of conditions the workers are working, how they are looked after both at their work place and after their shift, and, of course, how they spend their leisure. Basically, it is young people who work at the combine and these questions are of no small importance. The work of the House of Culture, the sports facilities, the schools and kindergarten -- the conversation was about all of these. [video shows Solomentsev speaking; camera cuts to show a small group of women looking on; video then cuts to show exterior of a building and then shows an interior with fruit displayed on stalls]

Another meeting took place today at a kolkhoz market. Alma-Ata is a southern city, renowned for its apple orchards, an area of many fruit-and-vegetable sovkhoses and kolkhozes near the city. How do they supply the market? What produce and at what prices are the people of Alma-Ata able to buy them at their market? A discussion took place about this with buyers and sellers. [video shows abundance of fruit, mainly apples of different colors, a close up of a pomegranate and a woman handling some meat, flowers in buckets, and bottles; video then cuts to show a group of men, including Solomentsev. Video cuts again to show a close up of Solomentsev; video cuts again to show a group of men including Solomentsev at a large store, where Solomentsev's attention is drawn to a supermarket cart full of food]

Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev also visited one of the major supermarkets of Alma-Ata today. Here also there was a discussion about how trade in foodstuffs is conducted by state shops, and what problems must be resolved in order to improve the provisioning of the population of Alma-Ata, to increase the quality of food products.

In his tour around Alma-Ata, Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev was accompanied by Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, and Comrade Mendybayev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Obkom.

Comrade Solomentsev also visited the Kazakh Kirov State University and the Kazakh Lenin Polytechnical Institute. In meetings with professorial and teaching staff and with students there was discussion of the progress of restructuring the educational, teaching, and scientific research process and about the participation of young people in public, political, labor and sports life. In a trip around the city, Comrade Solomentsev was accompanied by Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade Mendybayev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Obkom.

Tours With Kolbin, Razumov

PM221147 PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

["Meeting With Working People of Alma-Ata" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Alma-Ata, 21 Dec --Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, who is in Alma-Ata, and Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, met yesterday with the working people of the city.

In the morning they visited the central kolkhoz market, where they acquainted themselves with the organization of trade and the range of products and talked to vendors, rural workers and members of horticultural cooperatives selling surplus production, and to shoppers.

Comrade Solomentsev noted the importance of skillfully combining state, cooperative and individual trade, raising the quality of production, and fully utilizing economic levers for reducing prices. A wide range of issues aimed at strengthening the ties between town and village, raising the common contribution to the practical implementation of the food program and meeting the growing demand of working people was touched upon.

Afterwards Comrades Solomentsev and Kolbin visited Universam. The collective of one of the biggest stores in the city introduced advanced forms of trading, including the sale of prepacked goods and their delivery to trading premises in containers. It fulfills and overfulfills trade-turnover plans. Noting the increased standard of services, Comrade Solomentsev emphasized that it is necessary to strive to widen the range and increasing the production and sale of livestock production and potato and vegetable growing in a more persistent and effective way.

During their visit to the Kazakh Kirov State University and the Kazakh Lenin Polytechnical Institute, Comrades Solomentsev and Kolbin met with the teaching staff and students, examined teaching blocks, and asked about the progress of restructuring of educational study and scientific research work, on the basis of the reform of higher and intermediate specialists education, the participation of young people in social and political work and sport life, the organization of culture and domestic services, and the strengthening of the material and technical base.

In conversations with professors, teachers and students, there was discussion of the need to link the training of future specialists more closely with the requirements of production and with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Emphasis was placed on the great significance of a specific, comprehensive approach to issues of ideological, moral and internationalist education, of strengthening links with the higher educational establishments of the fraternal republics and of an increase in the militancy [boyevitost] and the development of the initiative of party, trade union and komsomol organizations in higher educational establishments.

Comrades Solomentsev and Kolbin were accompanied on their tour of the city by Comrade Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, and Mendiabayev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Obkom.

Meets With Workers

LD201819 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Central Committee, has been visiting the capital of Kazakhstan since 18 December. On 19 December he spoke at a meeting of the city's party and economic aktiv. Later that day Comrade Solomentsev visited the heavy machine-building works in Alma-Ata. He saw equipment in the plant's assembly shop and showed interest in the production of steel rolling mills, matters of quality, and the possibilities of a transition to two-shift and three-shift working. The plant's machines are well known and sought after not only in our country but also abroad.

The first machine-building works in the republic will go over to the state acceptance of products system from January next year.

Comrade Solomentsev familiarized himself with the progress in preparation for this important transition and stressed the importance of future joint work of the collective and the representatives of the state acceptance bodies for further improving the quality of production and equipment. Much can be done to modernize production, to speed up scientific and technological progress, to increase productivity, and to introduce material-saving practices and technology.

While familiarizing himself with the mass political and educational work carried out in light of the decisions of the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th party congress, Comrade Solomentsev stressed the importance of enhancing the political and public activity of members of the Politburo, the wider participation of workers in decisions connected with production, and of quicker implementation of the policy of restructuring.

The same day Comrade Solomentsev met with the collective of the Alma-Ata textile combine. He had a long conversation about the problems of speeding up technological renovation, improving working and domestic conditions of the workers, and a sharp improvement in the quality of production.

Kochetova, a textile worker and Hero of Socialist Labor who works on 26 machines while the norm is only 12, spoke about the methods of her work and her personal contribution to the intensification of production. She is already working on the targets of the third year of the 5-Year Plan.

The conversation included topics such as the role of the elders [rol nastavnichestva] in educating young people in the spirit of internationalism and friendship of peoples, and attention was drawn to the need to strengthen discipline and order at [words indistinct] and to create an intolerable situation around those who violate it.

Comrade Solomentsev was accompanied on his visit to the enterprises by Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Razumov, first deputy of the Organizational Party Work Department; and Mendybayev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Obkom.

Kazakh Council Meeting

LD211732 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] The issue of measures for the successful completion of the program for the social and economic development of the republic during the first year of the 5-year plan period and for the completion of preparations for the commencement of work next year was examined at an extended session of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers today. Taking part in its work were Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee, and Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

In the information presented by Comrade Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, and in the speeches, particular attention was paid to the removal of existing shortcomings in the republic's social and economic development. Many enterprises are not operating smoothly, are producing poor quality output, are failing to cope with the plan for the marketing of it and are violating obligations in contractual agreements. There is also an unsatisfactory state of affairs in the agroindustrial complex. The yield of agricultural crops and output of livestock farming produce is growing slowly. This year there has been a substantial shortfall in the production of potatoes, sugar beet and raw cotton. There are cases of cattle plague, and cattle productivity [as heard] is low. Harvest losses during transportation and storage processes are substantial.

There are serious shortcomings in building and in the provision of retail trade, everyday and medical services for the population. Housing construction plans are not being fulfilled. Having exposed these and other shortcomings, those taking part in the session concentrated their attention on ways of eliminating them, of raising the effectiveness of production and the quality of the output being produced, and of introducing on a broad scale the achievements of science and technology. Particular attention was paid to more fully satisfying the population's demand for consumer goods and for improving retail trade and everyday services. Cases of placidity, irresponsibility and negative manifestations of different kinds were subjected to sharp criticism.

Comrades Solomentsev and Kolbin spoke at the session.

Taking part in the session were Comrade Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; Comrade Miroshkin, second secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; and Comrades Bashmakov, Davletova and Rybnikov, secretaries of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

REPORTAGE ON UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY MEETINGS

Cadres Disciplined

AU220838 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 10 Dec 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "A Conference in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 8 December the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee held a conference with obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen, Presidium members of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and chiefs of Central Committee departments.

The conference examined practical steps to organize the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decision on the work performed by the Ukrainian SSR party, administrative, and economic organs to increase the production and purchases of grain in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, as well as of the decisions of the most recent plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. It also discussed some questions concerning the republic's socioeconomic development; the work of the national economy under the winter conditions; improvements in planning; the process of restructuring; perfecting the style of work in party committees; increasing the responsibility of cadres for settling problems connected with the satisfaction of the working people's needs and demands.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a speech at the conference.

It was noted that the national economic results of the current year, on the whole satisfactory, had provided grounds for successful work in the future. However, the accomplishment of a number of tasks call for particular attention. In particular, great efforts are needed to implement the intense 1987 program for capital construction. For this reason it is highly important to staff the appropriate construction organizations, to strengthen and to expand the production base, and to prepare houses to accommodate workers. And what matters most is to firmly follow the line aimed at concentrating forces and resources on the basic sectors -- on the reconstruction and technical equipment of the existing enterprises, and on commissioning on schedule production capacities of importance, houses, general-education and vocational-technical schools, children's and medical establishments, and cultural facilities. In doing this, it is essential to more vigorously promote economic methods of construction.

Attention was called to the need to prepare well for introducing the state acceptance of products, for switching a number of enterprises and associations over to full economic accountancy and self-financing, and for applying new wage rates and salaries on the post in labor collectives of the production sphere. It is essential explain well to people the essence of the impending work, and to provide ideological grounds for accomplishing these tasks.

Settling problems in the most direct way involving the vital interests of people is to be kept under the unrelenting control of the party. The conference discussed the need to improve the coverage in kind for retail commodity turnover, and to raise the efficiency of services for the population.

Problems concerning labor protection and safety technique were also posed sharply. It was noted that a number of accidents and transport incidents, which occurred recently, were mainly caused by workers carelessly discharging their duties. Leaders at all levels are obligated to take steps to enhance good organization and discipline, and to tighten control over the observance of safety technique norms and regulations.

The conference paid much attention to improvements in the style of work in party committees and administrative organs. The quoted facts showed that many of them, particularly at the rayon level, did not eliminate the deep-rooted shortcomings, and were insufficiently persistent in adopting new attitudes in their work. For example, Apostolovskiy Raykom in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast cannot find the way to give up the practice of holding excessively many sessions and conferences, and of sending various circular letters. Volyn Obkom does not always take a political, collective attitude toward cadre work, and keeps criticism and self-criticism down. It was emphasized that the basic party organization and the labor collective should be put in the center of restructuring.

The accomplishment of the outstanding tasks, it was noted at the conference, will depend on consistency and firmness in the pursuit of the line aimed at increasing the responsibility of cadres. Particularly intolerable are the cases of book doctoring, eyewash, and other infringements disclosed in Kirovograd, Kiev, Lvov, Odessa, Ternopol, and Kharkov Oblasts. Persons guilty of book doctoring and of deceiving the state have to be dismissed from the posts they hold and to be expelled from the party.

Individual leading workers do not always adhere to principles in assessing the abuses of the official status. For example, in Voroshilovgrad Oblast a number of discredited persons have been offered other leading jobs. The attempts to persecute someone for their criticism, the manifestations of bureaucratism and red tape are still in evidence. Those guilty of them are to be brought to task with all severity.

The attention of the conference participants was also called to the need to further perfect law and order, to observe socialist legality, and to intensify the struggle against the infringements of the principles of social justice, as well as against unearned incomes. The conference examines concrete problems concerning the implementation of the law on private labor activity.

The need was noted to more purposefully set about the education of youths, and to unite the efforts of Soviets, administrative organs, and public organizations in the struggle against phenomena as adverse as drunkenness, drug addiction, and criminality. It is essential to take appropriate measures and to see to it that all graduates from general education, vocational, and technical schools are quickly placed in jobs.

In connection with the accountability and election campaign completed in party organizations, party committees have been requested to scrutinize the results of the campaign, to draw due conclusions from it, and to assist in holding accountability and election conferences in trade union and Komsomol organizations.

It was emphasized that, in implementing the decisions of the 27th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums, an important role had to be played by party committee first secretaries who are called upon to ensure that bureaus perform harmoniously at every level, that problems are examined in a friendly and benevolent atmosphere, collectively, and that each one bears personal responsibility for the commissioned sector.

The speakers at the conference were: A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman; I.A. Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; V.A. Masol, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and Gosplan chairman; Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Yu.A. Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and State Agroindustrial Committee chairman; and V.G. Dikusarov, Khemlnitskiy Obkom first secretary.

The conference was attended by I.A. Gerasimov, B.V. Kachura, V.P. Mironov, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, V.F. Dobrik, V.A. Ivashko, and V.D. Kryuchkov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members.

CPSU CC Criticism Accepted

AU191600 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 10 Dec 86 pp 1-2

["Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum Decision on the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Implementing the CPSU Central Committee Decision on the Work Performed by the Ukrainian SSR Party, Administrative, and Economic Organs To Increase the Production and Purchases of Grain in Light of the Requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress" -- PRAVDA UKRAINY headline]

[Excerpts] Having discussed the tasks of the republic's party organization in implementing the CPSU Central Committee decision on the work performed by the Ukrainian SSR party, administrative, and economic organs to increase the production and purchases of grain in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum found that the analysis, conclusions, and the assessment of the situation in the republic's grain farming, contained in the decision, were perfectly right. The CPSU Central Committee decision will give a powerful impetus to the accomplishment of the basis tasks for developing the branch in a more purposeful manner, and to significantly improve leadership in the entire agroindustrial complex. [passage omitted]

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum expressed the confidence that the republic's party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol organizations, economic organs, and working people will do the utmost to give priority importance to grain farming, that they will comply with the CPSU Central Committee directives to significantly increase the output of grain and of other farm and stockbreeding produce, and will contribute their worthy part in the implementation of the socioeconomic program mapped out by the 27th party congress.

Auditing Commission Session

AU181618 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 Dec 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission"]

[Text] On 8 December the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission held a session, presided over by Comrade V.G. Malomuzh. The commission heard reports by Comrades M.V. Zelinskaya and Ya.M. Lavrenko on the methodological assistance given to auditing commissions in Chernovtsy Oblast and Kiev City party organizations in their work.

The Auditing Commission members examined the act on the results of a check into the fulfillment of the budget of the republic's party organization, and into the state of examining working people's letters, applications, and complaints addressed to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee in the first half of 1986. Comrade S.V. Voloshina delivered a report on the issue.

RATAU, Traffic Safety Discussed

AU191709 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 14 Dec 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has summed up the results of the accountability and election campaign in the republic's basic party organizations. It was noted that the accountability and election meetings, the first to be held since the 27th CPSU Congress, were in essence a review of the progress made by low-level party organizations and labor collectives in restructuring their work and in accomplishing the tasks set for accelerating socioeconomic development. [passage omitted]

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has discussed the activity of the board and the party bureau of the Radio-Telegraphic Agency of the Ukraine [RATAU] in their work among cadres. In the adopted decision, it has been noted that the RATAU board and party bureau had carried out certain work to improve the selection, distribution, and education of cadres, and to perfect informative and propaganda activity. Steps are being taken to reinforce leading subunits with highly qualified specialists; the journalists, engineers, and technicians have been certified. A great deal has been done to reequip the agency.

At the same time it has been noted that the agency still was slow in restructuring in line with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. A reliable cadre reserve is nonexistent, exactingness with regard to oblast branches and their work, as well as to the agency's own correspondents has been slackened. The party bureau does not make full use of its rights and possibilities to create in the collective high mutual exactingness and strictness. As a result of this, the collective still does not fully accomplish the qualitatively new tasks set for it.

The RATAU board and party bureau have been requested to reinforce the leading sectors with talented, enterprising, and creative workers, to create an efficacious cadre reserve, to organize for the journalists a professional training and briefing, to significantly improve work among the agency's own field branches and correspondents, to thoroughly examine and more fully meet the needs of local papers for operative and good information, for photographs and illustrations. The collective has to make creative efforts to improve the quality of information and propaganda work, and to assist party organizations in restructuring their activity and in accomplishing the tasks set to accelerate socioeconomic development.

The Central Committee has examined the work performed by Donesk Oblast party, administrative, and economic organs to implement party and government decisions to expand paid services to the population. [passage omitted]

The Central Committee has examined the causes of the passenger train crash at Korostovka station, on the Odessa railroad, and measures to promote traffic safety in the republic's railroad transport. In the adopted decision it was noted that the crash attested to grave shortcomings in the work performed by the commanding staff of the Odessa railroad administration, sections, and enterprises to tighten labor and technological discipline, and to increase the responsibility of cadres. At a number of enterprises, this has brought about an atmosphere of placidity and relaxation. A note was taken of the criminal proceedings instituted against the direct culprits of the crash, the engine driver and the assistant engine driver in Krivoy Rog-Kiev train No 635, and the fact that the functionaries who proved to be relaxed and complacent with regard to traffic safety had been brought to severe account.

III. 22 Dec 86

R 10

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Railroad leaders, party organizations, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have been instructed to take exhaustive measures to tighten discipline, to induce all workers to strictly observe regulations and instructions for train traffic, and to improve the selection and education of cadres on whom safe operations depend.

SLYUNKOV SPEAKS AT MINSK KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

LD202048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] A town komsomol report-back and election conference was held today in Minsk, and there was a direct and exacting discussion about the problems of komsomol work. It was noted that the contribution of the young to the reconstruction and technical reequipping of enterprises, and in the struggle to boost the quality of output should be more weighty.

Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

HASHISH CONSIGNMENT DISCOVERED EN ROUTE TO WEST

PM191345 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Dec 86 Second Edition p 3

["Drugs for Europe: At the USSR Council of Ministers Main State Control Administration" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] In November 1986 state customs control organs thwarted an attempt to illegally transport drugs weighing more than 1.2 metric tons across the Soviet Union's territory in transit freight.

The competent organs are investigating.

State customs control organs discovered a large consignment of drugs worth approximately 30 million dollars in transit freight headed for West Europe across USSR territory.

More than 1 metric ton of hashish was hidden among raisins in container number CTIU-3085130 belonging to the U.S. firm Specific International. According to documents accompanying the cargo the container's destination in Europe was the firm of Nostrak GMBH Co KG with the address: Vorsetzen 39, 2000 Hamburg 2, West Germany.

The contraband cargo was confiscated. Its value makes a sum unprecedented in the history of the Soviet customs service.

As the TASS correspondent was told by Vitaliy Boyarov, first deputy head of the Main State Customs Control Administration under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the Soviet side is taking all the necessary steps to prevent the "opium mafia" from using transit across Soviet territory in the interests of its drugs business. A more perfect methodology has been introduced to search for such cargoes on transit routes. It was developed with account taken also of the information supplied by the Dutch authorities which uncovered 200 kilograms of heroin in boxes of similar goods aboard the ship "Captain Thompson" in Rotterdam last August.

Computer processing of initial cargo data, the use of modern technical facilities and other "secrets" of the Soviet customs service, V. Boyarov said, help select more effectively containers suspected of holding contraband drugs out of a huge flow of containers. [paragraph continues]

At the same time he pointed out that the narcotics cargo, which was headed for the FRG and confiscated in the USSR, was a record haul for the customs service and that this cannot but draw attention of the world community to the danger underground "white death" factories in the so-called "Golden Crescent" zone represent for all. The briquettes of hashish found among the raisins were factory-made, securely factory-packed, and had a quality mark as well as a trademark -- two crossed Islamic sabres.

According to the information available to Soviet customs organs Afghan Dushmans and circles connected with them were directly involved in this drug affair. Practically all bandit formations of dushmans in the districts of Pakistan bordering on the DRA are engaged in the drug traffic going to Western Europe and the United States. Operating in the "Golden Crescent" zone are about 20 establishments producing narcotic drugs. They account for approximately 85 per cent of heroin going to Western Europe and over a half of all narcotic drugs imported into the United States. The Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan has become a vast plantation while laboratories for the manufacture of "white death" have been set up, with the help of foreign specialists, at the camps of dushmans controlled by Gulbeddin Hekmatiar. The latter is known to have been connected with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency since the late sixties. Sayed Ahmad Ghilani is also called the "heroin king" who now controls most of the "opium mafia" operations and enjoys the protection of U.S. Special Services. This is evidenced also by the well-known American writer Philip Bonosky who writes in his book "Washington's Secret War Against Afghanistan" that CIA agents are operating under the cover of the Drug Enforcement Administration which has a branch in Lahore. Their main task is to "stage conspiracies and provocations against Afghanistan."

This time the drug provocation was directed not only against the DRA but also against the Soviet Union, Vitaliy Boyarov said. At the time Moscow customs officers were unloading the poisonous cargo addressed to an FRG firm from the American container certain Western press organs hurried to accuse the Soviet Union of deliberately letting contraband narcotic drugs transit across its territory in order to poison Western Europe. It may well be that they were waiting in Hamburg for the arrival of the selfsame ill-starred containers which had got stuck at the customs in Moscow.

Petrovskiy Comments

LD191037 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- When asked about the seizure by Soviet customs of more than 1.2 tons of hashish that was being taken in transit through Soviet territory, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Vladimir Petrovskiy said that these were industrially manufactured narcotics in ordinary factory packing and with the necessary markings produced in the so called "Golden Crescent" zone.

The Afghan counter-revolutionaries in Pakistan and the circles connected with them are directly involved in the production and transportation of drugs. In fact all the Afghan counter-revolutionary groupings on the territory of Pakistan are engaged in this. The seizure of the drugs exposed a provocation by certain quarters abroad which tried to accuse the Soviet Union of supposedly specially allowing contraband drugs through its territory in order to poison Western Europe.

Judging by everything somebody was expecting the container in Hamburg in the hope of immediately starting a new propaganda extravaganza. But the provocation had failed.

The struggle against narcotics is a serious international matter and the Soviet Government imparts great importance to it, Vladimir Petrovskiy noted. It actively cooperates in international forums in the drafting of the relevant agreements and acts vigorously in practice. A real interaction of different states has been organised and is functioning in this field. The socialist countries are also interacting.

Further Details

LD192117 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 18 December, in its "Vremya" newscast, carries a report on the confiscation of narcotics by Soviet customs authorities. The report says that "as has already been reported, State Customs Control bodies have thwarted an attempt to illegally transport a large batch of drugs through Soviet territory". Correspondent A. Tikhomirov then reports from Moscow's Komsomolskaya Ploshchad, where the drugs were discovered, noting that "the bigwigs of the international mafia have suffered a defeat." He speaks to V.K. Boyarov, the deputy head of the Main Directorate of the State Customs Control, who says that he has been receiving congratulatory calls all day, thanks to the announcement on yesterday's "Vremya."

The camera then shows a collection of photographs pinned to a wall, showing the container in which the drugs were being transported, the staff who seized them, packets of hashish. Tikhomirov says that "the smugglers have been punished to the sum of approximately \$30 million. One could say that a time bomb aimed at thousands of people has been rendered harmless."

M.M. Moskalayev, head of Moscow's Central Customs Control, then says that "I have been working in customs for more than 40 years, and this is the first such case I have come across."

N.V. Talalayev, a senior customs inspector, then explains that the customs officials spent about 2 hours examining the container; the first boxes they examined were empty, but they eventually found narcotics. The camera then shows containers standing in the snow, as Tikhomirov says: "Just how they managed to pick out that container from among the hundreds of thousands passing through our country remains the custom officials' secret. This will probably not be the last such case. Let us just say that the examination was not carried out by chance. As for what happened next, we can see this from the following film shots prepared by customs workers." The camera then shows a sequence of shots in which wire cutters are used to enter a container marked "CTI"; a uniformed officer opens the door, revealing boxes marked "raisins" in English. The word "Afghan" is also printed on the same boxes. A sniffer dog is seen tearing a box open. Tikhomirov says that "it was not raisins that they were expecting in Hamburg, but poison in boxes marked with crosses: 1,217 kg of it in briquettes [words indistinct] and on each of them a crossed-swords trademark denoting special quality, as if they had gone through a technical control department." The camera then closes in on one of the briquettes in a customs officer's hands and on a box full of similar items.

The scene then switches to Boyarov's office; the correspondent displays the crossed-swords motif and asks Boyarov if he is familiar with it. Boyarov says: "We are relatively familiar with it -- it has become familiar to us because we have never previously intercepted loads like this. Our Soviet customs service has not come across such high quality drugs, particularly since these have been given a seal of quality as well -- factory-produced high quality."

Tikhomirov goes on to say: "Is it not the dushman ringleaders who are in charge of these factories? After all, the container came from Afghan territory."

"People dying from drug addiction is bad enough in itself, but are not the laundered dollars gained from selling the drugs used to buy weapons to kill more people?" Boyarov then says: "Screened by a whole range of forces with an interest in gaining income from people's misfortune and suffering, from depraving people, they exist and indeed prosper. We have the impression that the international community, which must fight against such types of crime, has not yet succeeded in doing much to provide clear prospects of an end to this misfortune." Asked what will happen to the drugs intercepted, Boyarov says: "This haul will be destroyed because it cannot be put to any use, even for domestic requirements. As for when it will be destroyed, if the mass information bodies are interested in taking part in the act of burning this haul, then we shall invite you."

Investigation in Progress

PM191331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 86 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "In the Main Administration for State Customs Control Under the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Organs of the State Customs Control thwarted in November 1986 an attempt to smuggle a consignment of more than 1.2 metric tons of drugs in transit through the Soviet Union's territory.

An investigation is being conducted by the competent organs.

SAKHAROV ASKS GORBACHEV FOR GENERAL AMNESTY

AU202006 Paris AFP in English 2005 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Paris, Dec 20 (AFP) -- Dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov appealed to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to declare a general amnesty for all political prisoners when the two spoke on the telephone before Mr. Sakharov's release from internal exile, friends here said Saturday.

They said that when Mr. Gorbachev telephoned Mr. Sakharov on Tuesday to tell him that he and his wife Yelena Bonner could return to Moscow from Gorkiy after almost seven years of banishment, Mr. Sakharov pleaded with him to free all political prisoners.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner reportedly told Mr. Gorbachev that he had been deeply saddened at the recent death in prison in Chistopol in the central Soviet Union of his friend Anatoliy Marchenko.

"I warned you that it could happen," Mr. Sakharov told the Soviet leader, his friends said, referring to a letter he had written in February.

"He is dead but it is not too late to save others," Mr Sakharov said.

Mr. Marchenko, who was a co-founder of the Independent Interprofessional Workers Free Trade Union, was serving a 10-year sentence of hard labour for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation". He died on December 10.

Mr. Sakharov's friends said that when he pleaded with the Soviet leader to declare a general amnesty for political prisoners, Mr. Gorbachev replied, "We have freed certain people but among them there are all sorts of people."

Mr Sakharov replied "Yes, certainly, but they all need to be released."

The Soviet leader then told him, "Good. But you will return to Moscow to continue your work for science and your country," to which Mr Sakharov responded that the conversation was in itself a "patriotic" act.

He had told the Soviet number one that if he was genuinely interested in his country's prosperity he should declare a general amnesty.

SOVIET DISSIDENT JEMILEV REPORTEDLY RELEASED

HK210904 Hong Kong AFP in English 0839 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, Dec 21 (AFP) -- Soviet dissident Mustafa Jemilev, who was serving an 18-year sentence in a Siberian labour camp for "anti-Soviet propaganda", has been released, his friends said here on Sunday.

Mr Jemilev, 43, led a campaign for Tatars deported from the Crimea by Stalin to be allowed to return.

His friends said he had telephoned them early last week to tell them of his imminent release.

On Friday the Soviet authorities announced that the dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov was being allowed to return to Moscow and resume work at the academy of sciences.

Mr Sakharov, who had been in internal exile in Gorkiy for nearly seven years, signed a petition calling for Mr Jemilev's release in 1974.

According to Mr Jemilev's friends, he was freed by a court in Mogadan, in north-east Siberia, which found him guilty of slandering the Soviet system, but gave him a suspended sentence. Mr Jemilev had already served 12 years.

The labour camp authorities told him he was free to return home to Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan in Soviet central Asia. Lev Kopelev, a writer friend in Bremen, West Germany, said that Mr Jemilev had been released Friday.

Whole communities of Tatars were deported from the Crimea to Soviet Central Asia on Stalin's orders in 1944 on the grounds of their "treason and collaboration" with the Nazis.

Formally rehabilitated in 1967, nine years after Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev termed their deportation "genocide", the Tatars have still never been authorised to return to the Crimea.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY PROBLEMS, DELAYS NOTED

LD211917 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Commentary by (Sergey) Omelchenko]

[Summary] Electricity is a very important part of our lives, and power workers have been working hard to meet their target of increasing production over the year by almost 70 billion kilowatts. "As is known, due to the losses of capacity at Chernobyl AES and the restructuring of the work of other atomic power stations this summer and fall, the main burden of guaranteeing reliable power supplies has fallen to the thermal power stations, and it is these which have provided a record increase in electricity production. Naturally, this has required extreme precision, responsibility, and discipline. The servicing, modernization, and reconstruction of power facilities is much more organized than last year; only 21 enterprises out of 1,200 have failed to be certified as ready for the winter, which is considerably better than before."

Reserves for more efficient working have been successfully brought into play. The fourth set of Kursk AES was put into operation ahead of schedule, the experimental solar station in Crimea is now operational, and the 1,150 kilovolt Ekibastuz-Kustanay power line has carried current. "However, the power construction workers' bad practice of handing over projects behind schedule has still not been overcome. Before me is the latest information from the USSR Ministry of Power on the progress of precommissioning work at stations under construction. Commissioning dates have not been kept to for power sets at Kalinin, Zaporozhye, and Rovno AES, and at Surgut and Novoangren GRES. There is a whole list with the remark 'considerable delays,' of which I shall name only the biggest stations -- Balakovo and Khmel'nitskiy AES, Zagorsk pumped-water-storage station, and Berezovo GRES. And how many long-drawn out construction projects there are around the country. Of course, it is not only the power construction workers who are to blame for such a situation, but also the planning bodies. However, there is only one outcome -- the country is suffering considerable economic expense. The program for development of power engineering over this 5-year plan is large in scale, and much remains to be done in order to fulfill it."

HIGHER QUALITY BREAD APPEARS IN MOSCOW BAKERIES

LD220543 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] Many of the Muscovites going into bakeries today will be able to purchase new varieties of bread. As of Monday Rossiyskiy, Stolichnyy and Darnitskiy bread -- made from a blend of rye and wheat flour, as well as three wheat varieties -- will appear on the shelves. Conversely, the manufacture of some unpopular varieties of bread is being discontinued. We should emphasize that the retail price of all the new products is only 304 kopecks more. Economists have calculated that every one of us buying the new varieties of bread with the current volume of its consumption will increase their expenditure by approximately a kopeck a day. However, we are talking of significant improvement in the quality of bread.

BRIEFS

MILITIA OFFICER HONORED -- By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Vladimir Andreyevich Bortsov, an official of the Izobilnaya Rayon Department of Internal Affairs and major of the militia, has been posthumously awarded the Order of the Red Star for courage and selfless action displayed in the execution of his official duty. [Text]
[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Dec 86 LD]